The New-York Times.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The Government is becoming embarrassed with the question of how the prisoners captured in this conflict now going on shall be disposed of. Our scouts are daily picking up men proved to have disunion sentiments, and already the number taken exceeds one hundred. The rebels are capturing Union men, assuming that the Government will exchange prisoners, and that by having a sufficient number they will be able to secure the release of the thirty-six rebels captured at Alexandria.

Here is the embarrassment. If the Government treat these men as rebels taken in arms against the Government, they should be hung. This would not be deemed good policy, even did not humanity revolt against such a sacrifice of human life. On the other side, if the system of exchanges be adopted, there is in the act a recognition of the rebels as belligerents according to all laws of nations.

The Cabinet has discussed this point several times without coming to any result, but it is probable that in the end the minor rebels will be discharged on parole, and the leaders only hung.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The question as to what shall be done with the property of the rebel leaders, is also being discussed, but as yet only incidentally. The Arlington estate belongs to LEE, the rebel commander in Richmond, and is probably the most valuable property in Virginia. Apart from the negroes, it would probably sell for a quarter of a million of dollars. The confiscation and sale of this property would probably do quite as much to restore the eastern part of Virginia to its allegiance to the Government as any one act that could be done, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be subjected to the laws.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

Still another troublesome point to decide, is what to do with the "peculiar institution." It was alleged that the negroes of the South would follow their masters to the death. Our experience thus far does not justify this declaration. There was one negro deserted by his master at Alexandria, and there were twelve left on the Arlington estate. None of them evinced the slightest desire to run after their masters. They are, therefore, in a measure, the charge of the Government. It will be readily understood that we cannot be long incumbered with such a charge, and as the masters are flying from the wrath to come, we are likely to have more chattels than it will be possible for us to take care of, if we still profess to hold them in bondage. The Government has no desire to interfere with private property, and will not, but it cannot be expected that the Government will take the place of owners, when owners abandon their property.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has answered the inquiry of Adjutant-General REID, by stating that he is at the seat of war by order of the President of the United States. That ought to be conclusive. It certainly will be with Col. WOOD and the Fourteenth.

GOSSIP ABOUT GOV. SPRAGUE, OF RHODE ISLAND.

The newspapers have, with their usual sagacity and nice sense of propriety, been discussing the *pros* and *cons* of Gov. SPRAGUE'S probable marmarriage with Miss CAMERON, and one of your contemporaries gravely and officially announced that the affair would speedily be consummated. In order that no further discussion may be deemed desirable, I will state that the youthful Governor is affianced to Miss KATE CHASE, the eldest daughter of the present Secretary of the Treasury. The Governor is not yet 30 years of age, and is reputed to be worth not far from $10,000,000.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government has yet no dispatches from Messrs. ADAMS or DAYTON. The private advises represent that the British Government is getting cured of its penchant for the Southern Confederacy. It is probable that we shall have official dispatches from both France and England, by the steamer which will arrive on Saturday or Sunday next. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

Eight secession armed soldiers captured in Virginia are in jail. The thirty-five cavalry made prisoners in Alexandria are to be taken to the same place from the Navy-yard, to await the action of the military authorities.

MARKOE, whose case excites unusual interest from the fact that he but recently occupied a responsible position in the State Department, had a hearing this morning. The principal witness swore that MARKOE informed him that he had a communication from the Southern Commissioners, or one of them in Europe, who advised him that France and England would recognize the Southern Confederacy. MARKOE explained by saying that he had a letter from Col. MANN, containing a statement to that effect, and that MANN, being an old personal friend of his, had privately corresponded with him for a quarter of a century past. The testimony will be laid before Gen. MANSFIELD.

The point in the case seems to be whether MARKOE is criminally in correspondence with the enemy, apart from a remark of his to witness, who sought to shun his conversation, that the North was unwise to make war on the South, or words to that effect.

CARL SCHURZ has been deprived of the gratification of proceeding with his brigade to Fortress Monroe. His leave of absence as Minister to Spain was to-day revoked, and he will at once enter upon the discharge of his diplomatic duties at Madrid.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day telegraphed to the Collector at Cincinnati, in order to facilitate supplies of goods to the loyal citizens of Western Virginia entering at the port of Wheeling, that section being exempted from the restrictions of the blockade.

Lord MILTON, an English gentleman of eminence, is in Washington, the guest of Lord LYONS.

The statement by the friends of Ex-Gov. BANKS, that he has accepted the office of Major-General and Quartermaster-General of the Army, affords much satisfaction among all classes.

The general character of the correspondence just received here shows a better understanding in European capitals of the true condition of affairs in this country.

The first diplomatic dinner of the President will take place on Tuesday next.

Secretary CAMERON was absent from the War Department, to-day, in consequence of sickness.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. Mr. SCHENCK a Brigadier-General.

Colonel ANDERSON has been assigned to the command of a Western Military Department.

General McDOWELL, commanding the new Virginia Military Geographical Department, has no particular place for his head-quarters. They will be movable, according to circumstances.

Information has reached Washington that the secession forces have thrown up earthworks, perhaps two hundred feet square, at Manassas Gap Junction, and commanding the track for perhaps a mile. They are under the command of General BONHAM, of South Carolina.

Colonel MAGRUDER was there in command of a battery.

It is believed that Colonel KERSHAW'S South Carolina Regiment has moved up the road to Centreville, Fairfax County, to strengthen the position there, in view of the probability that the Federal troops would strike a post at that point to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry.

Gov. YATES and Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND leave here to-morrow for their homes in Illinois having accomplished the object of their visit, which was the arrangement of certain military, commercial and subsistence questions. Another result of their mission is the acceptance of the six regiments of three months volunteers for three years, together with eleven additional regiments for the same period.

The New-York Seventy-first Regiment returned from Alexandria to Washington, to-day, the Fifth, of Pennsylvania, taking their place. The latter and the Michigan and the Fire Zouaves, are the only regiments now holding Alexandria. The road from Washington to that city, is guarded by the Third New-Jersey and Fifth Massachusetts Regiments.

The Federal troops on the Virginia side, are still engaged throwing up entrenchments, and works are progressing with remarkable rapidity.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

The steamer *Georgiana*, from Fortress Monroe, has arrived here. She left last evening, at 6 o'clock, when a small steamer from Norfolk, under a flag of truce, had just landed over 100 refugees on the *Cumberland*. They were mostly the wives and children of the laborers in the Navy yard. The most intelligent of them state that there are from seven to nine thousand troops at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Gen. BEAUREGARD had not arrived. The Louisiana and the Georgia troops were the best accoutered and disciplined.

Butter was 50 cents and ham 25 cents per pound. Other provisions were high in proportion.

Sixty seven Union votes were cast at Portsmouth, and over twenty at Norfolk. A feeling of gloom and terror pervaded the community.

Several batteries have been erected between Monroe and Norfolk; that upon Craney Island, midway between and commanding the approach to Norfolk and Portsmouth, has embrasures for forty guns.

The encampment at Newport News Point has thus far been undisturbed. The Steuben Riflemen landed this morning and went into encampment.

No immediate attack on Sewall's Point or Norfolk need be expected. Gen. BUTLER is not the man to risk valuable lives for a point of so little strategetic importance, compared with others near at hand. The irregularities of the Troy Regiment of New-York are greatly complained of. The *Quaker City* is again cruising off the capes.

THE LANDING AT NEWPORT NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The following was received from Fortress Monroe, dated Monday Evening, 27th inst., from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"A force of 2,500 men, embracing the Vermont and Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and Steuben Guards, of New-York, with a few regulars and four pieces of artillery, formed to day an intrenched camp at Newport News, near the mouth of the James River, and about ten miles from Fortress Monroe. The Steuben Guards did not land at the Fortress. The rebel battery fired four shots at the *Empire City* and *Quaker City* when off Sewall's Point, and though at a distance of over three miles the shot fell but little short, indicating that the guns of the rebel battery are of the heaviest calibre.

The point of Newport News, like Sewall's Point, is in plain sight from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe. The roadstead there is about three miles wide. One object of the entrenched camp is to command the Sand Island, which is about midway between, and completely guards the entrance to James River. Gen. BUTLER was fearful that the rebels would take possession of the island.

Newport News also commands to a great extent the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. A large force is to be assembled there, and so important a movement is likely to meet opposition. Only two or three persons were seen at the Point. On account of the high wind the *Empire City* could not land the Guards.

There was evidently great activity at Sewall's Point last night. Hampton is nearly deserted. The Long Bridge there was burned on Saturday.

About a hundred fugitives came in this morning. They were provided with rations and set to work, their services being greatly needed. They represent that they were either to be sent South or put to work on the rebel batteries. The famous "Hygea Hotel" is being converted into a hospital. The weather is intensely hot. The troops are in excellent health and spirits. On Saturday night Prof. GRANT'S calcium light illuminated the distant reaches of Hampton roads.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

The United States transport *Empire City*, Capt. BROWN, arrived yesterday afternoon from Fortress Monroe, where she landed the Seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers. The *Empire City* left her dock foot of Warren street, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 6:30 P. M., bound to Fortress Monroe, having on board the Steuben Regiment (Seventh) New-York State Volunteers, 800 rank and file, Col. BOMBIX. Nothing of moment transpired on the passage, except some severe squalls of rain which wet some of the troops through and through, which they bore without a murmur. Capt. BROWN asserts that a finer body of men he never carried in his vessel, their discipline being equal if not superior to any he ever saw. Many of the officers have seen service in the battle-fields of Europe.

Off Cape Henry, spoke the gun-boat *Harriet Lane*, having in tow schooners *Catharine*, of Newbern, N. C., and *Iris*, of Baltimore, both laden with naval stores from North Carolina, and seized about 70 miles south of the Cape.

At 11:15 P. M. of Sunday, arrived off Fort Monroe, where she lay until 8 o'clock Monday morning, when she was ordered to Newport News in company with two steamers, having the Vermont Regiment and Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers on board—gun-boats *Quaker City*, *Star* and *Harriet Lane* to convoy us to Sewell's Point.

When off Sewell's Point, the battery of nine guns opened its fire on her, firing six shot or shells, each of which fell short, the nearest coming within about a cable's length of us, and if the gun had not been elevated so much, some of them would have struck the ship without doubt, as they were excellent line shots.

On arriving at Newport News, some ten miles from Fort Monroe—the little town of Hampton lying between—the troops, some 2,400 strong, were landed altogether, and immediately commenced to fortify the camp, and prepare for an expected brush with the enemy.

The Steuben Regiment had not been drilled in the manual of arms, they having only received their muskets the day before leaving New-York; but still were anxious for a brush. A surprise was expected on board the ship, by the Confederate gun-boats *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, which are reported heavily armed and waiting for a chance to make a successful attack. The *Empire City* had 140 men, sleeping on their arms all night, but they were not gratified with a sight of the enemy.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

A gentleman from Norfolk says that Gen. BEAUREGARD was expected to reach there Tuesday night. The whole number of troops in and about Norfolk does not exceed 7,000, though large accessions are daily expected from the Gulf States.

The battery at Sewall's Point was almost destroyed by the *Monticello's* guns, but a large force were engaged repairing it. It is anticipated that Gen. BUTLER will land his forces at Ocean View on the roads, about six miles from Sewall's Point, and ten miles from Norfolk.

Three hundred negroes from Tennessee had been sent out to throw up entrenchments on the roads leading to Ocean View. The troops are said to be badly disciplined, though well armed.

Seventy of the eighty votes cast in Portsmouth against secession were by a rifle company, who were immediately disarmed and disbanded.

General HUGER is in command at Norfolk. They have but one rifled cannon, which is at Sewall's Point.

The truck-men are plowing in their pea-vines to plant corn.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 29.

A full regiment of St Louis volunteers, under command of Col. SCHUTTNER, arrived this afternoon, and proceeded at once to Bird's Point, which they will permanently hold. They are supplied with Minié rifles, camp equipage, and provisions for thirty days.

Two batteries will be sent from here to-morrow.

Gentlemen from the South report that that of all the troops under the command of Gen. PILLOW only 5,1000 are well armed, and these are principally at at Union City and Randolph. Arms, however, are daily arriving for others.

Three 32-pounders, one 8 inch howitzer, and one 8-inch mortar are now being mounted, and will be finished to-morrow.

The news that troops have been sent into Virginia from Ohio, strengthens the belief of an early movement from here.

REPORTS FROM ST LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 29.

Col. MCARTHUR'S regiment of Illinois volunteers left Caseyville yesterday, under orders to proceed to some point southward.

Col BLAIR'S regiment of Missouri volunteers being under marching orders, expected to move towards Virginia in a day or two.

It is untrue that Gen. HARNEY, as reported this morning, has authorized the formation of Union Home Guards in the several principal cities of this State.

Col SHULLYER'S regiment of United States volunteers left for Bird's Point on the Government steamer *City of Louisiana* at 4 P. M. to-day.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, May 29.

In the Convention to-day Messrs. Gamble, Hall, Guthrie, Wickliff, Bell, Dixon and Dunlap were chosen a Committee to prepare a general address.

Messrs. Guthrie, Bell, Dixon, William and Richardson were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky.

Upon a resolution, members of the Convention were sworn to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States while holding membership.

ON THE LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 29.

A correspondent of the *Transcript* states that the commanders of the *Minnesota* and *Niagara* are in possession of the names with descriptions of the vessels shortly expected at New Orleans with valuable arms and munitions of war, purchased by the rebels in Europe. A close watch is arranged for their capture.

The ship *Abalimo*, Capt. SMITH, recently arrived at New-Orleans, from Boston, has been seized by the rebel authorities.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The organization of the Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry, and their enrollment on the books of the Regular Army of the United States, makes it consist of twenty-one full regiments, instead of nineteen, as heretofore. The military force of regulars is, therefore, at present, as follows: Twelve regiments of Infantry; four of Artillery; one of Mounted Riflemen, and two of Dragoons. The commissions of the officers transferred with the volunteers have been made out, given to them, and registered.

Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, who has been detailed for the command of the new Military Department just laid out by the War Department, is a comparatively young officer, having originally entered the service in July, 1838. He is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Academy. His first commission was filled for a Brevet-Lieutenancy in the Second Artillery, and bears date the 31st of March, 1856. His new command, geographically, will embrace that portion of Virginia lying east of the Alleghanies and north of James River, except Fort Monroe and vicinity. There are now eleven Departments of the Army.

"JEFF. DAVIS' Regiment," as our gallant Second Cavalry was called, has just earned a complimentary notice from the Secretary of War, for the energetic manner in which its operations in Virginia were conducted. The Second is only a short time in the Department of the East, having lately returned from TEXAS, and Mexico, where it was almost constantly employed in the field for years; camp life has been justly termed "the native existence of the Second Cavalry, and Third Infantry."

The breaking down of the chartered steamer *Mount Vernon* has called the attention of the Navy Department to the mode of surveying vessels needed by the Government. Henceforth all craft, that may be hired with a view to their conversion into gun-boats, will be strictly examined. We can inform the Government that the chartering process is rather loosely managed, in some instances. The Navy has had quite enough of rotten ships; and speculators are pushing some into service.

The splendid steam-frigate *Colorado*, preparing for commission at Boston, has been reported ready for sea. She is 3,400 tons burden, and will carry about 43 guns. The *Colorado* is comparatively new, was built near her present berth in 1855, and rates with the *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Roanoke*, &c. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 lbs., and her armament cost $83,240. She never cruised in foreign climes, having only acted as flag-ship of the Home Squadron, in which capacity the *Roanoke* relieved her. Her crew, or a great part of them, have been told off on board the *Ohio*; and the Marine Guard is in process of concentration. The *Massachusetts*, which took sailors for the blockade fleet from Boston yesterday, will bring home blue jackets from the *Sabine* and *St. Louis*.

The Court-martial spoken of yesterday as likely to convene on Governor's Island, has assembled, and Lieut. VANDERBILT is on trial before it. The charge against him is not to be published for the present.

A detachment of recruits arrived in this City yesterday from the new recruiting rendezvous in Philadelphia, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island. The Philadelphia office is doing a better business than any of the rendezvous in New-York.

The United States steam gun-boat *Keystone State*, which arrived here a few days since with ordnance and miscellaneous naval stores from Washington, sailed for that port yesterday. She took a variety of materials for general use at the national Capital. A large stock of the most indispensable necessaries for the troops in camp also went in the *Keystone State*.

The *Wabash* will sail this morning, it is said, for the rendezvous of a portion of the blockade fleet. A fire broke out on board the *Roanoke*, on Tuesday evening, but was speedily extinguished.

Mr. DELANO received orders yesterday, from the Navy Department, to prepare for the construction of a new steam sloop-of-war. Accordingly the planks have been laid along the platform of the western ship-house, and this week the keel will be laid. The *Iroquois*, the best gun-boat in the Navy, now on the Mediterranean squadron, was the last vessel built on these beams. The next one will be the first ever floated out on the new launching ways. The hands in the yard were paid of yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

ENTRANCE OF OHIO TROOPS INTO WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 29.

On Sunday night, Col. KELLY, in command of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, stationed at Wheeling, received marching orders. They left Wheeling at 7 o'clock, Monday morning, moving towards Grafton. After their departure, the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, 1,000 strong, stationed at Bellaire, under command of Col. IRVINE, crossed the Ohio and followed Col. KELLY'S command. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, Col. STRADMAN, crossed the Ohio, at Marietta, about the same time, and occupied Parkersburgh. At midnight of Monday, the rebels evacuated Grafton in great haste. Col. KELLY is in possession of Grafton, this morning, probably.

Before crossing the Ohio Major-General MCCLELLAN issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, setting forth that the troops came as friends, that their houses, homes, families and property were safe under their protection; that no interference would be made with their slaves, but on the contrary, any attempt at insurrection would be crushed with an iron hand.

The following is the full text of the proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, May 26.

To the Union men of Western Virginia:

VIRGINIANS: The General Government has long enough endured the machinations of a few factious rebels in your midst. Armed traitors have in vain endeavored to deter you from expressing your loyalty at the polls. Having failed in this infamous attempt to deprive you of the exercise of your dearest rights, they now seek to inaugurate a reign of terror, and thus force you to yield to their schemes, and submit to the yoke of the traitorous conspiracy, dignified by the name of the Southern Confederacy. They are destroying the property of citizens of your State, and ruining your magnificent railways. The General Government has heretofore carefully abstained from sending troops across the Ohio, or even from posting them along its banks, although frequently urged by many of your prominent citizens to do so. It determined to await the result of the State election, desirous that no one might be able to say that the slightest effort had been made from this side to influence the free expression of your opinions, although the many agencies brought to bear upon you by the rebels were well known. You have now shown under the most adverse circumstances that the great mass of the people of Western Virginia are true and loyal to that beneficent government, under which we and our fathers have lived so long. As soon as the result of the election was known, the traitors commenced their work of destruction. The General Government cannot close its ears to the demand you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and brothers; as enemies only to armed rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe our advent among you will be signalized by an interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly; not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.

Now that we are in your midst, I call upon you to fly to arms and support the General Government; sever the connection that binds you to traitors; proclaim to the world that the faith and loyalty so long boasted by the Old Dominion, are still preserved in Western Virginia, and that you remain true to the Stars and Stripes.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The General's proclamation to his soldiers, says: You are ordered to cross the frontier and enter on the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence; to protect the majesty of the law, and to secure our brethren from the grasp of armed traitors. I place under your safeguard of your honor, the persons and property of the Virginians. I know you will respect their feelings, and all their rights, and preserve the strictest discipline. Remember, each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union. If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, I know your courage is equal to the task. Remember that your only foes are armed traitors; and show mercy even to them when in your power, for many of them are misguided. When under your protection the loyal men of Western Virginia shall have been enabled to organize and form until they can protect themselves, you can return to your homes with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY AND HAGERSTOWN.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, May 29.

The latest advices from Harper's Ferry state that there are 10,000 troops in town and at Bolivar, and about 400 on the Maryland Heights, but the latter have no field pieces.

At Hagerstown the Secessionists were terror-stricken by the late reinforcements at Chambersburgh. They held a conclave, which lasted till near daylight this morning.

Emissaries from Harper's Ferry are in Hagerstown nearly every night, but the Unionists are watchful, and aware of all movements.

Additional reinforcements are expected here early to-morrow.

Considering the number of soldiers in town and in the vicinity comparatively good order prevails. The soldiers are all in good health and anxious for a brush with the rebels.

PENNLYLVANIA TROOPS MOVING.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 29.

The Irish Regiment, Col. OWEN, and Col. BALLIER'S German Rifle Regiment, started for the West this evening by the Pennsylvania Road. The Scott Legion Regiment is expected to leave at 8 o'clock in the morning. The supposed destination of the Legion is Chamberscurgh. The destination of the others is unknown. The Irish Regiment are only partially equipped.

PHILADELPHIA TROOPS MOVING WEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 29.

A western movement of Philadelphia troops is on foot. The Scott Legion and three other regiments, under Gen. PATTERSON, leave to-night or to-morrow morning, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their destination is surmised to be against Harper's Ferry.

TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

The regiment of Pennsylvanians, who have been at Perryville some weeks, arrived at Baltimore this morning, marched to the Northern Central, and took the cars. It is understood their destination is Gettysburgh, and thence to Hagerstown, which seems to indicate Harper's Ferry.

MORE TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

Col. DARE'S regiment passed through here about noon to-day, taking the Northern Road. Their destination is said to be the same as that of the regiment which went through early this morning.

The first Regiment which passed through here this morning, was the Sixth Pennsylvania.

The Garibaldi Regiment, of New-York, passed through here about 8 o'clock to night, and marched through the city.

PROHIBITION OF COTTON EXPORTATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 29.

An act passed the Southern "Congress" previous to adjournment, prohibiting the shipment of Cotton from the "Confederate States" except through the seaports of the said States.

MORE REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke*, from Fortress Monroe on the 26th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings a mail and several passengers, including refugees from the South, most of whom had to leave their entire property in the hands of the rebels.

GEORGE N. SANDERS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 29.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., arrived here this morning, and purposes remaining some days.

FLAG-RAISING AND MASS MEETING.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 29.

The national flag was raised on the Court-house here, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, by father WALDO, a Revolutionary patriot and late Chaplain to Congress. At noon, to-day, a meeting was held, and Judge WOODWORTH presided. Patriotic addresses were made by Judge PARKER, of Albany, and others.

STATE OF OPINION IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

No fact gives greater promise of a speedy termination of the present rebellion than the altered tone of public sentiment now manifested in the South. The agents of the Government who have visited the rebel camps at Fredricksburgh, Richmond, Staunton, Warrenton and Harper's Ferry, all coincide with the statements made by the scouts and prisoners who have been seized by our advance troops and the statements of the deserters and fugitives from the rebels, that the Southern military now fully realize the strength of the Government and the formidable character of its present military movements.

No newspapers circulate among the troops, except those of the worst secession stripe, which are not expected to be zealous in giving currency to the extent of the military preparations of the Government; but the expected aid from the North has not reached them, and this, with current statements made by casual visitors and private letters, has convinced the rebels not only that there is no division in Northern sentiment, but that movements on a grander scale than any they have witnessed are being made, as they express it, "for their subjugation." Hence there is less disposition on the part of the rebel soldiery to belittle the resources of the North. They admit our superiority in numbers, in money, in marine and in supplies, and our equality so far as the *morale* and skill of our soldiers are concerned; and they reluctantly state that, under different circumstances, we would possess the advantage.

But, on the other hand, they contend that as theirs is to be a defensive warfare, they hold the advantage by being on their own soil, defending their homes; that they are masters of the situation by reason of their thorough knowledge of the country; and our troops not being acclimated, are liable to decimation by disease; that if we take a given point, the Government must leave a garrison to hold it, else the departure of troops will be the signal for another uprising; and that to permanently hold the South in subjugation, should the Government succeed in putting down the rebellion, a standing army of so great a number would have to be kept in the field as would ruin the North by the taxation which would be incurred thereby. Finally, they hold that England and France must raise the blockade to save themselves from revolution, and that then the South will have means adequate to conquer their independence.

Still, the reports of eye witnesses are that, notwithstanding the efforts to bolster up their courage, by these assumptions, the troops are not confident, but, on the contrary, express hopes that the difficulties will be settled without bloodshed.

This looks very much like whistling in a graveyard to keep one's courage up, and a defeat or two at the hands of the Government, will probably deprive them even of this means of sustaining their spirits.

PIRATICAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Boston *Journal* has the following report of the voyage of the *Elisha Doone*, whose arrival in that city the telegraph has already noticed:

The *Elisha Doane* sailed from the Satilla Mills on the 3d May, with a cargo of hard pine lumber. When near Cumberland Light, a small vessel, the *Five Brothers*, with eight men on board, all armed with rifles, swords and bowie knives, ordered them to heave to, but Capt. LORING paid no attention to the command.

The *Five Brothers* proceeded in shore, took on a reinforcement, and bore down upon the brig. They overhauled her, took Capt. LORING on board the *Five Brothers*, left a prize crew of eight men on board, and proceeded to Brunswick followed by the brig. They were detained eight days. The Captain was allowed to go on board his brig once a day, but the crew were not permitted to go on shore. The prize crew made free use of Capt. LORING'S stores, though the crew and passengers were courteously treated. Capt. LORING, through an influential firm at Savannah, finally obtained an order for the release of the brig, which finally sailed on the 13th.

The people of Brunswick refused to sell provisions, and the crew and passengers have been kept on short allowance during the voyage. Provisions were scarce and high. Corn was selling for $1 50 per bushel.

The seizure was a piratical proceeding, the parties having no authority from the State or Confederate Government. Through the sharpness of one of the Down East boys on board, the names of some of the piratical crew were obtained. They were commanded by Capt. Wm. BANQUELOO. Among the pirates was *Rev.* Thomas Gardner, Benjamin Harris, Dr. James Blane, and Dr. McKelver.

The following are the names of the passengers brought home by the *Elisha Doane*: Charles Pullen and son, Fred. Lynn, Leonard Chamberlain, and Charles Richardson, of Hallowell; James M. Brown, of Thomaston; and Thomas Maguire, of Maine. They had all been engaged in cutting timber on Satillo River.

Capt. LORING also reports that the schooner *Hume* and a Rockland vessel were detained at the Satillo River. Most of the passengers have been employed cutting lumber. They had information that they were to be drafted into the secession ranks to do military service, and concluded to leave. They report all business at a stand-still.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Letters to the Southern papers do not agree regarding the transferral of the Capital to Richmond. The correspondent of the *Picayune* says that JEFF. DAVIS vetoed the project, while that of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing later, says nothing of this but states that the vote of Arkansas carried it. There seems to be a serious disagreement in the Cabinet of JEFF. DAVIS, for some reason or other, and it was rumored that all the members intended to resign. The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* has these items:

"For a day or two past the opinion has been freely expressed by several well informed citizens, that the Government does not contemplate the initiation of hostilities at Pensacola. The simple occupation of Fort Pickens by the enemy is not regarded as being detrimental either to the honor or to the interest of the country, and that the only object this Confederacy has in view, in the maintenance of so large an army in Florida is to protect and retain possession of the Pensacola Navy-yard. If this opinion prove true—and the procrastinated peaceful attitude of our army entities it to some consideration—then will our troops have the opportunity to manifest their zeal for the Southern cause, and their loyalty to their country, by the suppression of every murmur of disappointment.

Last night the residence of Mr. TOOMBS was thrown open for the reception of visitors, and from the hour of 9 till 11 the beauty and the chivalry of the capital were gathered there. The youthful daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury fixed the gaze, while she *unfixed* the hearts of the many who clustered around her. Mr. SANDERS' daughter, who was also present, caused many youthful visitors to linger near this brilliant circle who might have retired at an earlier hour. The reception was in every way worthy the distinguished host, and was gratifying alike to the receiver and the recipient."

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, Wednesday night, May 22, 1861.

The Apalachicola *Times* contains an account of the capture of the notorious schooner *Atwater*. She was taken at Cedar Keys by the steamer *Spray*, of Apalachicola, and carried into the latter port as a prize. She had on board an officer of the United States, with a crew of fifteen men. The *Atwater* was formerly in the trade between Pensacola and the New-England ports. Capt. ALLEN is well known here, and it is lucky that he fell into other hands than the citizens of this place, as he would have been well punished for delivering the lumber at Fort Pickens.

A telegraphic dispatch was received this morning, from Capt. BISSON, at Montgomery, stating that his company, the Pensacola Guards, had been accepted by the Confederacy, for twelve months.

A party of gentlemen who left Quincy, Florida, for this place, a short time since, were not so fortunate as the Russell expedition that sailed from your port last week. They took a boat at Apalachicola, designing to reach your city through the East Pass of Santa Rosa Sound, and when near that place were fired upon by the steamer *Mohawk*, boarded and turned back, with the consoling declaration, by its officers, that if boarded again the boat would be seized and confiscated, and the passengers and crew made prisoners of war. Humane testimonial this, from those who claim us a portion of their Government.

The telegraph from this place to the head-quarters of the army is complete. It is in charge of W. H. CADY, late of the Memphis office, detailed from the army for this special purpose. He is every way competent to the position. He is a gentleman and a wag, as I have good reason to know. Billy's mess lost their right bower when he changed his washing from Fort McRae.

A letter from the British Consul was received this morning, announcing through Lord LYONS that the English Government would recognize the blockade of our ports, and granting two weeks to all English vessels to settle their accounts, after having been notified of the blockade. I don't know how it is at other ports, but foreign vessels have received no notification at this place, except that of Capt. ADAMS to Gen. BRAGG, and no official publication of that has been made, that I have ever seen. I sent you an extract from the notice, but simply as an item of news. Taking this view of the subject, all English vessels have two weeks from to-day to load and leave. If LINCOLN has the sympathies of the English Government he will enjoy them until DAVIS gives him a good drubbing—and then good-bye.

The Continentals are on the plaza this evening, and attract great attention. I don't think they have a sick member.

The Adjutant of Col. BROWN'S forces at Fort Pickens paid a visit to the Navy-yard this morning. He was in full uniform—sporting feathers and epaulettes. The object of his visit is not publicly known. White flags have become so common, that little interest is now attached to them.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of May 23, has these paragraphs about the *Atwater*:

A few days ago we noticed the arrival of the schooner *W. C. Atwater* at Apalachicola, the representation of one of her officers that she went to Pensacola for a cargo of lumber, that she was ordered off by the commandant of Fort Pickens, and that he wanted to purchase a cargo of lumber at Apalachicola. Further, we noticed her sudden departure from that port, the discovery that she was in the employ of the United States Government, and the departure of a company on board the steamer *Spray* from Apalachicola to capture her. We now learn that the expedition was successful. The Tallahassee *News* has the following statement, dated St Marks, April 11:

The *Spray* returned here this morning, having left Cedar Keys at 9 o'clock last night. Captain JOHNSON reports that the *Spray* left East Pass at Apalachicola at sunrise on the 9th, and ran to North Key by 5 P. M., where she lay all night, the tide being too low to run to wharf. The next morning, a schooner being in sight in the South Channel, the *Spray* ran alongside of her, when the Apalachicola company immediately boarded her and made her a prize to the Southern Confederated Government, and sailed thence for Apalachicola. The prize proved to be the schooner *Atwater*, Captain ALLEN, of New Haven, Conn., with 15 men. * * * *

There was a United States officer on board the schooner, as is supposed for the purpose of inspecting the defences along the coast.

The *W. C. Atwater*, we presume, is the prize which the *Pensacola Observer* feared had been taken into Apalachicola.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes, under date of May 21:

"The Confederate schooner *Gulf Ranger*, loaded with lumber, attempted to leave the port, yesterday, for Tampico. Just outside the bar she was boarded by an officer from the *Orient*, and taken alongside the flagship, where she remained until early this morning, and then permitted to return with her cargo to the city. The lumber was much needed for the works at Fort Pickens, and they offered the captain a round sum for it. He told them his cargo was engaged, and would part with it only on compulsion. They didn't much like his spicy reply, but were disinclined to risk the consequence of coercion or confiscation. The captain of the *Ranger* is entitled to but little credit for discretion; he was advised to bide his time and run the blockade, which he could easily have done with a favorable wind, as his vessel is light. But he chose to take the bull by the horns—*and got histed!*

The city is full of officers, to-day, from the Yard and Warrington. They report the troops in the best of health, and fully able to eat their rations.

The sloops-of-war *Sabine* and *St. Louis* and steamer *Brooklyn* have changed anchorage to the eastward, and nearer the shore than before. They were probably tired of their old quarters.

"OUR LITTLE NAVY."

The New-Orleans *Delta* talks very complacently of "our little Navy." It says:

We paid a visit to our ship-yard at Algiers, in response to an invitation from Capt. BRASHWOOD, of the cutter *Washington*. The *Washington* has just been completed, under the direction of Capt. BRASHWOOD, and is in tip-top condition. A number of prominent gentlemen attended a handsome collation, served up by Capt. B. on the occasion. The *Washington* is a beautiful cutter of the largest size—about two hundred tons. She has been entirely rebuilt in our ship-yards, and is now one of the most elegant and substantial little clippers that has ever yet floated on the bosom of the Mississippi. Her rebuilding was commenced under the superintendence of Capt. ROBERT H. HUDGINS, and completed under that of Capt. BRASHWOOD.

The *Washington* only needs her armament to go into active service, and promises, in conjunction with the *McClelland*, to prove of great benefit to our new Government.

We saw, too, at the ship-yards at Algiers several other ships of the Confederate States, which are being fitted up with great rapidity and completeness for the service. Among these are the *Star of the West*, captured by Col. VAN DORN, a fine, large and highly serviceable steamer; the *McRae*, formerly the *Marquis de Habana*; and the *Sumter*, formerly the *Miramon*—strong steamships, which, in the hands of our gallant naval officers, will be very valuable additions to the defensive and aggressive power and resources of the Confederate States. The fitting up of these vessels and of several privateers imparts great life and activity to our ship-yards.

GEN. HOUSTON A CITIZEN OF THE C. S. A.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON addressed the people of Independence on the 10th inst., at their request. A portion of his remarks were taken down by a personal and political friend of

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Yacht America in the Rebel Service—Affairs at the Confederate Capital—Jeff. Davis, &c., &c., &c.

The following letter is from a gentleman in Montgomery to his friend in this City:

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, May 19, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: At Savannah I was refreshed by a reminiscence of "Auld Lang Syne," trebly grateful amidst the obliterations of so many of its dearest memories. This was Commodore STEVENS' victorious yacht *America*, which, it grieved us all to hear, was sharing, some three years since, the fate of the triumphal car, consigned after a pageant, to the royal or civic coach-house. The ribs of a ship possess the immense advantage over the skeleton of her builder, that with a new skin she may be made once more to "walk the waters like a thing of life." From the dock in which she had so long lain neglected, stained and wasting with decay, she was transferred last year to the shipyard, and restored to her pristine grace of line and buoyancy of motion; and, in the hands of her present owner, Capt. DECIE, formerly of the Royal Navy, won the cup in the Plymouth Regatta with so much ease that her proprietor challenged at once the yachts of all England to a match of £1,000 aside, which was not accepted.

I should not omit to say, that in her second espousal to the sea, she was rebaptised as the *Camilla*. When she left England on a coasting cruise, touching at the chief Atlantic ports of France and Spain, there was no serious apprehension of the fratricidal war we are all lamenting, without the power to stay or avert. From Cadiz she ploughed her way to the Cape de Verde Islands, where the charm of the climate and its tropical productions, tempted Capt. D. to prolong his stay many weeks before pointing her for Savannah, which he reached in twenty-two days from Porto Grande, after a detention of more than a week by calms, in the kelpy pastures of the Sea of Sargosso. Had the gallant schooner still borne the Stars and Stripes at her peak, and the mute bunting enjoyed the consciousness of its ancient glories when unfurled from the signal-locker in which it had so long rested, it would require no great stretch of imagination to liken its surprise when passing Fort Pulaski, where the Confederate banner now rules, to that of Rip Van Winkle returning to his native village. It took, however, half a century to effect the changes which bewildered the patriarch of Sleepy Hollow, whilst a few brief months, weeks, nay but the half-week preceding the 13th of April, sufficed to lower the bucket of Union and hoist that of State Rights in, I fear to count, how many States of our Confederacy.

In the cabin of the *Camilla*, though Jamaica toddy, March & Benson of 1809, and the immortal Stevens-Edgar chowder have not left their traditions behind them, the eager Cliequot still breaks its fetters, and a substantial hospitality welcomes the visitor. But there is a new element on board to which the schooner's planks were previously strangers—six little, bairns, who renew the regret that the generous builder of the craft should have left no heirs to whom posterity might pay some slight installment of the tribute done to his many ennobling virtues. One far less sceptical than St. Thomas would require the evidence of their actual presence to believe that the lovely and youthful dame who sits beneath the awning of the *Camilla* can be the mother of that flock, and as the sun-browned nestlings gambol over the unguarded deck, it is not without a shudder that one admires the "oak and triple brass around the breast" of the viking who has risked all his eggs in one basket rather than resume the wonted bachelor freedom of yacht-life. Let me add that the month of June will probably show the comrades of the *Camilla* at Hoboken, their old friend with a new face, and perhaps testify in the regatta that the keel laid by GEORGE STEERS has lost none of its swiftness, proving in a new shape the truth of the adage

Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.

To modulate my minstrelsy from the *Camilla* to the themes of the hour without too abrupt a transition, let me say a word touching this quiet town, which is to become hereafter memorable as the nursery of this revolution, of which Charleston was the cradle. Imagine the Capitol at Washington crowning the summit of an elevation some thirty feet higher, and approached by the same gracual slope of a Pennsylvania avenue commencing at the National Hotel, a river some thirty feet lower than that caravanserai, and flowing at right angles with it; broad business-like streets, running parallel to the river, or following the arms of the hill, and you will form a tolerable notion of the "framework of the kite." The State House, which so appropriately animates the scene, is one of those happy and reckless fusions of Grecian and Italian architecture which I think Col. HAMILTON (Cyril Thornton) designates the "American composite, which answers equally well for a hotel, a town hall or a Unitarian church."

From its portico the eye wanders over a lovely panorama of undulating country, luxuriant with foliage, dotted with pale mansions, and wearing an aspect of health, prosperity and happiness, which inspires a regret that it cannot be "always May," for the Spanish beard, the fatal index of malaria, fringes here and there a noble tree, though not in the deadly profusion which harmonizes Bonaventura with its whited sepulchres.

But it lacks five minutes of noon, and we hasten to the Legislative Hall, a demi-lunar apartment on the lower floor, with concentric ranges of small tables, like the ancient conveniences of the old House of Representatives, which were modeled from those used by the Congress of 1776. Here there is, if not a sea, a small lake of familiar faces, which, but for the change of place, might lead one to fancy himself in Washington. At noon Hon. HOWELL COBB ascends the Speaker's rostrum, and carries us back to the days when his hammer ruled the debates of a much larger assemblage. The House is called to order, and a venerable chaplain delivers a prayer, in which generous aliquots of charcoal and saltpetre are added to the customary brimstone.

The public proceedings of these "conscript sons" of 1776 last but half an hour, during which their doings are conducted with all the formalities observed during the morning hour at Washington. The doors are closed for business, and we drive among the hills of the high plateau in the rear of this "*mons Sacer*." As we are whirled over an admirable road, the parasitic moss increases on the trees, and we are told that the most healthy abodes lie upon the river's bank, and not, as the cool breeze would else have led us to imagine, in the highly attractive suburbs we are traversing. We soon leave the timber and come upon broad expanses of cultivated fields smiling with rash corn, or pensive with the tender cotton plant. We are told that there is not a foot of useless land in all Alabama, and what we see of the rich loam and fields of maize eighteen inches high, leads us to believe that the lots of the cultivators around Montgomery have fallen in "pleasant places."

We return to the town already sweltering in post-meridian heat, and make our way to the crowded Khan called the Exchange Hotel, where the wayfarer esteems himself happy if he succeeds in getting the space allotted by act of Congress to emigrant passengers.

At 2 P. M. we are conducted to a neat, square cottage, embosomed in shrubbery, which, for the time being, is the Presidential White House. There is a reception, of which Mrs. DAVIS bestows and receives the courtesies with a grace and an affability, untinctured by the faintest perceptible view of vicarious consciousness. The room is thronged with young and pretty women, attired in those meridional muslins which seem but the magnified petals of the *genus Azalea*. I am unable to tell you anything about the bonnets, but as we remarked no anachronisms, it is but fair to presume that the *modistes* got in their usual supply before the blockade.

The President does not appear at the reception, where the rader sex make but a feeble show. The frontier and the garrison will render them scarcer yet before this fearful *imbroglio* shall reach a "full stop," and the divine master of SEBASTIAN BACH and BEETHOVEN shall resolve the mighty discord into a harmony proportionably majestic!

The Executive and Cabinet Ministers occupy a spacious pile, inclosing a hollow square with glass-covered roof. A gallery runs around the second story, and the door of each Department may be recognized by a large printed placard. This convenient contiguity of all the members of the Provisional Government is as good as a perpetual Cabinet Council. Most of these gentlemen appear to have been physically overtasked, and the Secretary of State has lost his amplitude of outline to a degree which stamps his office as having been no sinecure. Mr. DAVIS is an exception to this law of depletion. Care and work seem to have agreed with him, as he looks more robust than we remember him at any time during the past three years.

The great hall is quite full of ante-chamberites who chiefly press the War and Executive doors. The Treasury Department seems neglected—the "sacred appetite" being rather for epaulettes than for gold. There certainly was no lobby, and disinterestedness, that maiden charm of budding republics, is the order of the day. I was told that the Congress in their secret sessions vote by States, and it would not surprise me if the more conservative shape into which this Government must crystalize, when established, should exclude many of those corruptions which seemed as ineradicable from Washington affairs as his parasites from the back of a whale.

No one can traverse Alabama without recognizing its almost inexhaustible sources of agricultural wealth. I am told that the resources of Mississippi will appear still more opulent, but, from a cursory glance, I should desire no better land than I have seen thousands of acres of on my way to this place; and its fertility has served to explain the independent convictions and aspirations of the South, upon the principle that land so well worth having, is worth fighting for. The price of farms in this vicinity rarely exceeds $30, and never $50 an acre.

With these crude etchings, I must take leave of Montgomery, where I could not but admire the air of spirit and perseverance with which *sans* jealousy or difference of feeling or opinion are heard, from the Executive down, are laboring in their vocations and are seconded by a deliberative body which has consented to waive, for the present, the joys of Buncombe.

England and the "Belligerents."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cad it be possible that the editor of the London *Times* is so ignorant of American affairs, and of the American people, as its articles upon the condition and prospects of this country seem to indicate? Are those articles, editorials I believe, a true expression of his opinions, or does he purposely misrepresent and falsify facts from old jealousies and animosities still harbored, or upon the short-sighted and selfish policy which assumes that the shame of America is England's glory, and the injury and weakness of our Union England's prosperity and strength? Undoubtedly, there is much misconcrption of our affairs in England; but the possibility of such stolid ignorance I can scarcely conceive of. Simple justice, plain, honest truth, and the necessary rights and duties of constitutional Government, at least, we should suppose every intelligent Englishman could comprehend. But the motive to intentional misrepresentation, so foolish and injurious, is no less incomprehensible. What can be more despicable than this kind of diplomatic hypocrisy, which, without shame or conscience, sets itself to work to manufacture articles for some temporary end of pique or selfishness, without any regard to truth or principle?

I know not how a statement more false in fact, or more slanderously misrepresenting the spirit of the American people at this moment could be made, than the assertion of the London *Times*, that the contest going on between the North and the South—that is, between Loyalty and Rebellion—"involves no high principle." All the fundamental principles of our national existence and Government are involved. Everything which a Government of law and order secures is at stake—treason threatens the very principles of our national life. Hence, the spirit of united patriotism that is aroused. We see plainly enough, whether it is visible to the people and the politicians of England or not, that we must meet the aggressions of treason in its efforts to destroy us, and thoroughly subdue and punish it, or else the spirit of anarchy, of dissolution and death, will at once pervade the whole land—lawlessness will prevail, or all safety and prosperity be at an end. If the Government cannot maintain itself on the ground it has taken, defend the principles which treason seeks to overturn, and effectually crush out this great conspiracy of traitors and rebels, it cannot maintain itself anywhere, or secure to a single family in the land that peace and safety which we have heretofore enjoyed beneath its shadow. JEFF. DAVIS and his compeers understand perfectly well that their success will be the destruction and utter downfall of the Federal Union, having not one stone upon another in the structure built by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers. They have deliberately planned, purposed and hoped for this very thing—in the flush of apparent or anticipated success, they have freely uttered this; if they recede from it, it is only to play the "innocent" when perils and defeat threaten them.

But it seems teat the statesmen or politicians of England somehow imagine that they have an interest in this contest opposed to that of our Government and its loyal adherents—most surely in this they are greatly mistaken. In seeking to advance their interests by a course hostile to the United States in this time of its trial, they will certainly fail of the end proposed, and have a debt of indignation that will inevitably be repaid with interest in years to come. We could not demand, perhaps could not expect, of a nation so selfishly wise, that they should take any active or decided part in our struggle—we neither need nor want this; a manly adherence to and avowal of the principles of justice and right between nations, and a true neutrality in action, were all that we should ask. But to treat a lawless rebellion as a "belligerent," or as a national or semi-national Power at war with the Union in its proper and lawful efforts to subdue it, is no such impartial neutrality—it is intermeddling most injuriously, and stepping between the Government and its rebellious subjects. It is not properly a war in which we are engaged—it is only the magnitude of the conspiracy which gives it this appearance—in principle it is only an attempt of the Government to enforce the laws upon those who rebel and strive by force to resist its authority and power.

Still more hostle is it for England to recognize the validity of the Letters-of-Marque issued by the self-styled Southern Confederacy. Perhaps they were under no obligation to engage in active measures for capturing these pirates from Southern ports; but they were certainly bound by every obligation of justice and national honor not to shelter them and not to open the way for English subjects and English ships to engage in this piratical work with impunity. Why should they make these Letters, issued by a rebellion against the commerce of the nation, the occasion for sending for the English citizens to prey upon the commerce of a nation with whom England has no just ground of war? The pretext will not cover the enormity of the act. It is not enough that English citizens, if taken in these piratical expeditions, are abandoned by the Government to their fate—it is nothing in the way of prevention, nor any true neutrality, if after such a maranding expedition these citizens, if not captured, if successful, may return again to England without fear and find shelter and protection beneath English law—it is nothing, if they can bring their captured prizes into English ports and dispose of them there with no power to call them to account or to wrest the spoils of robbery from their hands. If such is the position of the English Government, or such the consequences of their recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a "belligereut," it has taken grounds of positive hostility or war; it virtually, even whilst advising her citizens of its risks, legalizes this piracy upon the commerce of the United States; it authorizes and encourages its citizens to go forth and spoil us upon the sea, only with the proviso, that each subject must run his own risk of being captured in the conflict and condemned to death! This risk is of little account among the other inevitable risks of life in the enterprise to that class of men who would seek such employment: if they can have a safe shelter to flee to and a safe market in which to dispose of their spoils, they fear not the hazard of the fight.

I say, a position like this, if assumed by the English Government, will be regarded by the people and Government of the United States as decidedly hostile—as differing very little from directly authorizing piratical expeditions to go forth from English harbors and spoil our commerce. Permission to return (even negative) is permission to go. If this is done and prizes are taken to England and sold, it will be regarded as an injury not soon to be forgotton—an injury demanding severe retribution. It will not be forgotten till the debt is fully paid. Nor will England secure the ends for whtch she ends for which she seems disposed to barter the friendship of the United States and sacrifice her own justice and honor. She will secure none of them until she has first conquered us, (end for the first time,) and has made the nation which she thus wrongs fully subject to her tyrannical power. There are but two alternatives of any promise for England; the one, that of friendly relations to the United States, favorable to the speedy subduing of the Southern rebellion; and the other, that of joining hands wite the rebels, braving the whole power of the nation, and sh couquering and humbling us that she may prescribe her own conditions of peace. In any other or intermediate course, she will but entangle herself in serious troubles, without the least prospect of any profit or glory as the result. If, of the above alternatives, aiding the rebels and assuming their war for them be thought the most hopeful, she can try it. But it were wall for her, perhaps, to first "count the cost." Z.

The Englishman's Sympathies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to your article in yesterday's paper on the above subject, expressive of your just indignation at their coldness, if not of their undisguised ill-feeling—perhaps I may say, hostility, towards us—I send you an extract from the London *Christian Observer*, being a part of their editorial for April last, with a view to instruct our countrymen as to what they are to expect generally, in our painful struggle, from our British ancestors.

The London *Christian Observer*, as you well know, is the leading, or perhaps I might say governing, periodical of the *evangelical* portion, so called, of the Church of England, *claiming* to represent, almost exclusively, the *piety* of that Church.

I must beg to premise, as illustrative of what follows, that a highly intelligent, moral and amiable gentleman recently remarked in my hearing, "whatever the English consider for their interest in the pending struggle among us for them to do they will deem *moral*," and here comes the proof. The readers of the *Observer* for the last twenty years, as I have been, have noticed with pain its unceasing and unqualified abuse of us for permitting the existence of Slavery in our land. They have demanded its unqualified abolition, without regard to consequences or means. They have pronounced it a *deadly sin*, a blot and a reproach upon our *whole* country; and at the commencement of the present outbreak, they poured forth congratulations upon us of the Free States, assuring us we should be both mightier and happier for the riddance of this foul institution, as they termed it.

But how is it now? "The craft is in danger." Birmingham and Sheffield hardware cannot be sold to us as beneficially as heretofore, under our new tariff, and this accidental circumstance in our rightful (perhaps, injudicious,) legislation, is a greater offence to humanity than the "deadly sin" of human Slavery! Read what they say:

"Whatever the results may be, England looks on with sorrow. We cannot profess a national interest on behalf of a revolution, however successful it may be, which aims at the establishment of a great wrong, a vast national crime. *Yet, if it must be so, we wish to be on friendly terms with a Republic* WHOSE VERY FOUNDATIONS ARE LAID IN OPPRESSION AND HUMAN SUFFERING! * * * We regret the course on which the Confederated States have entered, but as a nation, we have no feelings towards them but that of UNMIXED GOOD WILL." And why?—"Because Congress has imposed a Tariff, or scale of duties, on articles of foreign commerce which will effectually destroy some of the greatest branches of our trade with her."

Now, this is the sentiment of a journal confessedly the leader of a great party in England, claiming to be the most religious in the land.

Considering the imputation so recklessly and unjustly heaped upon us by our English connections, that the "mighty dollar is our great object of worship," may we not justly reply by the evidence we are considering, *that the more mighty pound sterling is yet more ponderous in its influence among them, than the weightiest principle, however long and deeply considered.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Injustice to West Point Graduates—A Remonstrance.

SATURDAY, May 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Glancing over the columns of your paper, I came upon the following in the number of the 22d inst., viz.:

The Southern journals are trying to make a point of the appolutment to prominent positions in the Federal army of officers who have not received a military education at the regular schools. The following officers now in the United States service never graduated at any army school: Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Gen. WOOL, and over thirty Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, at the head of the army, who have all distinguished themselves in war. Four fifths of our chief regular officers were educated at other than military establishments, the Lieutenants and Captains being the highest grades in which West Point scholars figure to any conspicuous extent. Even Gen. TWIGGS, and others who have resigned from the high ranks, are all "outsiders."

Yes, in Mexico there were Generals not graduates of West Point. Yes, Generals! One, who claimed all the success at Contreres and Cherubusco in a mendacious letter to the New Orleans *Delta*,—a General,—who, on the Rio Grande line had been noted as the man who ordered a Lieutenant from West Point to put the ditch of a redoubt on the inside; who, at Cerro Gordo, having been ordered by Gen. SCOTT to make a demonstration towards the right of the enemy's entreachments, while he (Gen. SCOTT) directed the main assault on the hill of Cerro Gordo, the key of the position, replied: "The *morale* of my men requires that they assault; they will be disheartened if not permitted to assault." "Well, then," said Gen. SCOTT, "wait till the moment the hill is being carried before you move forward, for then the enemy, taken in reverse from Cerro Gordo, will yield without resistance, and your men will have the satisfaction of imagining they have carried the position by assault. A demonstration is all I want; all that is needed; no lives must be uselessly sacrificed." The General that was not from West Point assaulted, and had his men decimated and was utterly beaten!

There was another General, not from West Point, who, at the gate of Belen assaulted and sacrificed the lives of Lieuts. DRUM and BENJAMIN, of West Point, and some hundreds of gallant men. Assaulted against orders! against instructions not to attack, but to make a demonstration! Orders, reiterated three times by a staff-officer sent to him.

The principle of these Generals not from West Point being not to save lives, fearing there'd be little reputation, little chance for the Presidency, without a long butcher's bill.

Honor, all honor to him who did get the Presidency without the butcher's bill—an honest, generous, gallant gentleman and citizen soldier, who, after the Mexican war, proclaimed his great indebtedness to his staff of West Point Lieutenants, ascribing to their skill the credit of success.

The closing line of the above extract from your paper might be well considered a sufficient answer to the whole—the best commentary that could be offered upon the idea contained in the extract; but it is high time that the sentiments of West Point graduates were known in reference to their being kept in subaltern positions by politicians.

Is it supposed that the fact of graduating at West Point unfits men for higher places than Lieutenants and Captains? Is it thought that it is their choice to remain in subaltern grades, and that they have no desire to attain higher positions? Offer them higher positions and see. Ask them if they are willing to take the position of leaders of the troops on the battle-fields—the posts of danger—leaders in storming batteries and bayonet charges—see if they are not ready to vindicate their capability to fill those places, and at the cannon's mouth.

Patiently, these long years have they passed in damp forts, on the prairie, the desert, in tents, on the ground, often living by the month on pork and hard bread, patiently preparing themselves in their profession for the time when their country, in some dark hour, should need their services. That time has now come.

Is it believed that that patience is to continue, while they see all the highest positions in the army filled up by those who, during these past years, have lived in towns, cities, among their relatives and friends, in luxury and ease, laying up property for themselves and their children? Patiently see inexperienced civilians placed over their heads?

Yes, the Southern papers are making a point of showing the graduates of West Point how differently they are treated in the army of JEFF. DAVIS.

The friends of some of the graduates of West Point are writing to ask them if there is no spirit among Army officers; if they intend to quietly submit to see the high places in the increase of the regular Army filled up by civilians, placed above them and over their heads; laying to them that they (their friends) consider it an insult and an outrage upon the Army, and were they in their places (were this done,) they would throw up their commissions in a body. A.

Martial Law—Opinion of John Quincy Adams Concerning Slavery in War.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES has resuscitated a speech of J. Q. ADAMS on this subject, which it would have been much better for his reputation to have allowed to rest in perpetual oblivion. In a commentary published by me on that speech recently after its delivery, I said:

"Mr. ADAMS is so engrossed with his animosity to negro Slavery as to forget himself, and advocate slavish principles of government. He suffers himself to be carried so far by zeal for his black fellow-citizens as to advocate principles that would inevitably lead to the enslaving of his white fellow-citizens."

This charge in its full force was sustained by an elaborate argument, which Mr. ADAMS never attempted to answer, though from his seat in Congress he promised to do so. The matter received much discussion at the time in the two Houses of Congress, and though neither came to a direct vote on the principle, yet a Committee of each made reports denouncing any pretension of rightful power to declare martial law in this country.

The *résumé* of my argument, after quoting English authorities, the Declaration of Independence, the Federal and all the State Constitutions, was in these words:

"Such is the warning voice and command of our fathers. Let us beware how we fail to heed and obey. Not content with saying that no man or body of men, other than the regularly constituted legislature, shall have power to suspend law or make law, they furthermore especially declare that military men shall have no such power, that the law martial in particular shall never be substituted for the civil law. These inhibitions against military usurpation are all absolute and perfectly unqualified. No exceptions are made for time of war, or supposable cases of great State necessity, such as might grow out of rebellion or invasion. Some of them, not content with positive prohibition without exception, have, with superabundant caution, gone so far as to say that '*at all times and in all cases*' the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil authority, or otherwise to speak, that *at no time and in no case* shall the military assume superiority. Fully cognizant of the tyrannous uses that had been made of that immemorial tyrant's plea, *necessity*, they intended to extirpate it utterly from our system, by declaring that, at no time and in no case, should it be allowed as an excuse for military usurpation. They intended cffuisy to preclude all idea that, in any possible case of presumable necessity, it would be allowable for the military to subvert the civil authority. They intended to repudiate and utterly reject that servile maxim of arbitrary governments, *salus populi suprema lex*; also that other, *inter arma silent leges*; and to substitute in its stead that republican maxim, alone suited to constitutional freedom, *fiat justitia ruat cælum*. The concurring import of all this language of the men of the Revolution is that, *at no time, for no purpose, under no pretext, shall military supremacy ever have foothold in this land.*

Those stern republicans, who loved freedom with a holy devotion for its own sake; who cherished it as the choicest good of human existence, as that inappreciable something without which life was not worth the having; who were fully imbued with that Cassius like spirit which would as lieve tolerate the eternal Devil, as a usurper in Rome; they who had won their own freedom with their blood, and whose greatest care was to transmit it, unpolluted, to their remotest posterity; they, the mighty founders of this great Republic, with full knowledge of all the temporary ills and inconveniences that might ensue, determined, whatever might be the result, to have military men not an hour—not occasion for the lodgment of that usurping overmastering power which has been the destruction of all other republics. They knew that, to give it ever so slight a pretence for acting by its own authority and upon its own mere discretion, in subversion of civil authority, would be, from the encroaching nature of all power, *crescit eundo*, to allow it means by which, sooner or later, it would prostrate all those safeguards they were so sedulously using to secure to their posterity the enjoyment of the greatest earthly boon—a well ordered civil liberty. As to the Constitution—the goodly fruit of all their toils and dangers, the matchless work of their unequaled wisdom, in which are garnered up the world's last hopes for civil liberty, in which freedom must live or know no life—as to its sanctity, its inviolability, its supremacy—they adopted a maxim for uniform observance and unvarying application—*fiat justitia, mort cælum.*

Thus far the maxim has been inflexibly carried out by our courts. In numerous unwavering decisions they have uniformly returned the same stern answer to the officers of the army and navy, that no State necessity can, in the eye of the law, authorize or excuse a violation of individual private right, but that reasons of expense and all claims of indemnity must be addressed to the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

WASHINGTON and his companions carried the nation through the war of the Revolution without any declaration of martial law. Its enforcement would be *treason*. It comes entirely within both the letter and spirit of the definition of treason as given in the Constitution. If a military commander shall suppress the civil authority, or enforce martial law by the power of the bayonet, he will owe it to the clemency of his country and not to the want of law, if he does not meet a traitor's doom and a felon's death. It is but literally and in effect levying war against the United States. He who levies war against the constituted authorities of this country is none the less a traitor because he may happen to have a military commission from the Government, or because he is backed by an army of devoted American soldiers. Those facts do but deepen the tincture of his guilt, because, like Macbeth, he is in 'double trust.' The good of the country is always the alleged, and frequently the true, motive for such acts. No man can be allowed the discretion to pursue what he may suppose to be for the public good by a resort to such means. The use of those means, whatever the motive, must always be adjudged to constitute the crime."

Now, Mr. Editor, it has seemed to me, that it would not be amiss to republish those extracts from my pamphlet, of near 20 years ago, in answer to the speech of Mr. ADAMS, which you have republished. It would trespass too much upon your indulgence to request a republication of what I said in answer to his claim of power in a military commander, by his mere proclamation, to emancipate all our slaves. The idea of such a power to destroy such an immense property and incite a servile insurrection, is so perfectly preposterous as to need no answer. Indeed, it was always doubted by me if Mr. ADAMS seriously meant what he said, but was merely trying to annoy Southern members. The attempt now being made to use him as an authority in favor of that atrocity, the instigation of a servile war, shows the impropriety of distinguished men indulging in such loose utterances. President LINCOLN and his Cabinet are trained to the knowledge that there can be no martial law in this country, and if they countenance any such usurpation, it will be not from ignorance but willful wickedness. Respectfully, S. S. NICHOLAS.

Obituary.

DEATH OF LIEUT. DERBY.

Lieut. GEO. H. DERBY, better known as "John Phœnix," has come to a sad and untimely end. He died a few days since, in an insane asylum. Lieut. DERBY was a native of Masachusetts, from which State he was appointed to the West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1842. On the 1st of July, 1846, he was made Brevet Second-Lieutenant of Ordnance, and in August following he was transferred to the Topographical Engineers. He served in the Mexican War with distinction, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded, he was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy. His humor, rather than his bravery, has immortalized Lieut. DERBY. During a residence in California he became assistant editor of a paper known as the Los Angeles *Star*, and during the absence of his principal took the liberty of changing the politics of the journal. The consequences of this exploit, are they not given in "Phœnixiana" with numberless other sayings and doings of the immortal John, whose surname gave that volume its title? His contributions to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, which extended through a series of years, we believe, added to the celebrity which the humorous Lieutenant achieved. But a few months since his mental powers failed him, and, as we have stated above, he ended his days in an insane asylum.

Wants and Sufferings of the Sixty-ninth.

HEAD-QUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
FORT SEWARD, Arlington Heights, Virginia,
Monday, May 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As this regiment occupies the position which is admitted to be the key, at this end of the line of defence, to Washington City; and as we have had imposed on us the task of throwing up permanent fortifications to guard the Aqueduct Bridge, and check the advance of troops along the road from the heart of Eastern Virginia, I think it but right that the patriotic citizens of New-York should be informed that our men are suffering fearfully for the want of light hats—straw, or any other kind, with shady brims; and also for the want of light Summer clothes, appropriate to working in the trenches in this broiling climate.

It should be remembered that the Sixty-ninth came on here at their own expense, purchasing everything except their arms, and being refused tents, knapsacks, (except 500) camp stoves and all their other requirements by the State Government, until after the New-York Regiments, *not then raised*, had been fully furnished. Of knapsacks, they never have received more than enough for one-third of the men, although these are the all-important requisites for an advance march; and of camp stoves, (the Vielle stove) not one has yet been forwarded, thus making the cooking of food and the boiling of coffee, &c., very difficult and unsatisfactory processes. After long delays the necessary tents have been at length supplied by the United States, but not until after the men had suffered more than should have been imposed on them, from sleeping in the open air, with no other covering than their blankets.

At present it is pitiable to see the gallant fellows working in the trenches with pick and spade, shovel and wheel barrow, crowbar and hatchet,—the officers in charge expecting every moment to see them drop from sun-stroke. That few of them have yet suffered from this attack, is the best evidence of the discipline and temperance maintained in the camp, Col. COGSWELL having yesterday given orders that trenchwork should be suspended from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., those hours lost to labor being made up by extra services after nightfall.

The men should be supplied with suits of light flannel—jacket and trowsers, and light straw hats,—if it be wished to continue them (practically,) as the efficient sappers and miners of the "Grand Army of the United States," which they now prove. The United State Engineer officers in charge of the fortifications, speak very energetically on the point, and declare that no men should be exposed to such hazards by sickness in addition to the hazards from war. From the men themselves I have never heard a word of complaint, but only because their pride forbids it—as they cannot but feel keenly, when contrasting the treatment extended to them, with the lavish expenditures made by the State on regiments which are as yet but regiments on paper.

Major BAGLEY, of this regiment, returns to New-York to see about these things; and I beg of you to try and persuade the State authorities, or the Union Defence Committee, or whomever else may have charge of the red tape department, to grant him a favorable audience. We are fourteen hundred strong to-day, thoroughly disciplined, temperate, industrious, and comparatively inured to the hardships of soldiering through our experience of seven days in the rainstorm between Annapolis and the Junction, and the subsequent movements in which we have been engaged. Generals SCOTT and MANSFIELD both speak in the highest terms of the regiment's efficiency, and have proved their appreciation by giving it charge of the hill which commands Washington and Georgetown absolutely, and which, if lost, would involve with it the loss of the whole line of defence, from the Suspension Bridge to Alexandria. I should also mention that Drs. SMITH and NOLAN, our very able and careful surgeons, express their conviction that the men cannot remain so healtaful as they are, much longer, unless these matters be attended to with promptness.

AN OFFICER OF THE SIXTY NINTH.

Spirit-Drinking in Hot Climates—British Army Experience.

From the Westminster Review.

Owing to a prevalent idea that alcohol could impart a power of resistance to the depressing and morbific influences of a tropical climate, it was long the regular practice in our Indian army to issue a spirit ration before breakfast; and the soldier who thus commenced with his morning dram, finding himself tormented with thirst all day, was driven by it to the canteen, where in the cheapness of the common spirit of the country, he found too great encouragement to the gratification of his craving for stimulants. The consequence has naturally followed, that drunkenness, as all our Indian commanders and medical officers know too well, has been a most prolific source both of crime and of disease, frequently bringing a large proportion of our troops into a state of reckless insubordination. (as in the well-remembered case of the capture of Delhi,) and frightfully increasing the ratio of sickness and mortality.

Col. DAWES, of the Bengal Artillery, writes: "My experience is, that nearly all the crime affecting our European troops in India has originated in the use of spirituous liquors. I consider abstinence from spirits the turning-point in the life of many a soldier. The man becomes quite an altered character when he drops the pernicious stimulant; more cleanly in person, respectful to his superiors, and respectable in character; and, from the increased dependence that may be placed in him, he becomes altogether a more valuable man, both in the field and in quarters. I have seen many a bad character converted by abstinence from spirits into a steady, able-bodied, hard-working, courageous soldier. On the other hand, I have remarked that the best men have become at times next to useless from indulgence in liquor.

As you are aware, the soldier can do without liquor, as has been found on many occasions. At Jellalabad this fact was well illustrated. The Thirteenth Light Infantry beleaguered there, was not supplied with spirits during the seige, which lasted *five months*. The men were nevertheless *remarkably healthy* during the whole period, notwithstanding incessant hard work, which was carried on with great alacrity and cheerfulness, the men being always well-behaved and good-tempered. After the garrison was relieved, liquor was again issued, and the difference in the conduct and appearance of the men was very marked. At Cabul, too, in a fine climate, this regiment was not nearly so healthy as before, from the same cause, and lost many men during the winter months.

A great advantage will be gained when once spirituous liquor is abolished entirely. The soldier's life in India will then be both a happier and a longer one. Care should be taken to have good coffee and tea provided regularly in each troop and company; and the first thing in the morning, each man should have some offered to him before going out to duty, and also in the evening, as he may desire it. The men soon learn the value of this, and when properly managed, it is alike beneficial to health and morals. I have been assured by one of the ablest of our surgeons in India, that he attributed the remarkable healthiness of a portion of the troops in a large station, at a time of great sickness prevailing among the rest of the troops, to nothing else but the early morning cup of coffee. A man should be selected from each company to superintend the proper supply of good coffee, and be allowed a small profit for his trouble. I believe the men will in almost every case, willingly join these coffee clubs."

On this, Mr. BADDLEY (surgeon) remarks:

"My own experience corresponds entirely with what Col. DAWES says. The arrangement he recommends is essential to success: when the tea or coffee is bad, or its preparation is left to native servants or cook-boys, the beverage is not drinkable, and the men would reject it with disgust, and again have recourse to spirit or intoxicating liquors."

As the result of his personal experience, Mr. B. says:

"Before commencing hospital work in the early morning, during times of prevailing sickness, I have made it a practice to take hot tea or coffee; by which means the system has been invigorated, and rendered capable of resisting atmospheric influences, which otherwise, there is reason to believe, would have produced injurious effects. I have thus repeatedly escaped sickness."

From Major-Gen. WYLIE, C. B., of the Bombay Army:

"Some years ago, when serving in Scinde and Affghanistan, I remarked that little or no crime was committed by our European soldiers while quartered in those countries, chiefly owing to their inability to procure spirits with the same facility as in India. On our return to India, many non-commissioned officers of one of the well-conducted regiments were reduced to the ranks, in consequence of indulgence in spirituous liquors, at a station where, as usual, it was easily procurable. My own observation and experience incline me to assert that indulgence in spirituous liquors, in a climate like India, shortens life to an alarming extent. * * * * Good coffee and tea, properly prepared, should be freely supplied, morning and evening."

On the point of drinking as a preparation for work, the writer adds: "It is well known to those who have made inquiries among men engaged in very laborious employments at high temperatures, that, whatever the men may drink in the intervals of their work, they can not take alcoholic drinks while actually engaged in it, without such a decided loss of power as quite unfits them for its performance."

Facts like these, based upon so thorough experience, are recommended to the attention of our officers and men, in this new warlike experience of our people. Many of our soldiers are not mere machines, but men who, while they submit to discipline, can think and act for themselves. If they have had mistaken notions as to the use and value of spirits, they can reconsider their opinions and change their course. Already an increase has been observed in the consumption of spirits, for which men find an equal excuse in their periods of idleness and of increased fatigue.

Already the dealers in "bad spirits" are calculating upon a large increase in the demand, and are preparing greater quantities of the fierce and acrid poisons.

With regard to poor food, it has been said of other armies, that "beans kill more than bullets," but we much fear for our brave men, with the temptations around them, the poor food and bad water they will often meet, that *evil spirits* will destroy more than either, unless each man will be wise for himself, and their officers will be wise for all.

Let the fact be recognized that alcohol in large quantity is a poison, in small quantities is a medicine, and no more fitted for daily usefulness to the body than chloroform, ether, opium, or other poisons of that class, which it resembles in its effects.

Who shall say how much of the "Southern Madness" is owing to their free use of this burning stimulant. Let us not follow their example.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 68, 2, 1, 3, 20, 72, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 63, 93, 73, 82½, 94, 96, 98, 100.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity causes.—Nos. 120, 99, 99, 108, 119, 121, 17.

Corporations—Powers of Directors and Rights of Stockholders.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gorham D. Abbot vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company, William Judson and eight others.*—This case was some time since argued before Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, upon a motion for an injunction and appointment of a receiver.

In the voluminous moving papers of the plaintiff it was shown that, in 1850, Charles Goodyear, who had then recently invented his processes of vulcanizing India rubber, applied to the plaintiff, who is the Principal of the Spingler Institute, in this City, and has been for several years largely engaged in educational movements, and solicited him to take an interest in the development of the new invention in its application to educational apparatus. Some negotiations took place, the result of which was, that Mr. Goodyear gave the plaintiff certain powers over the use and application of the invention to the manufacture of maps, charts, globes, black boards, slates, &c. A corporation was subsequently organized, known as the Beacon Dam Company, in which the plaintiff became a stockholder, and the name of which was subsequently changed to the American Hard Rubber Company. The rights and powers vested in the plaintiff by Goodyear were, by the plaintiff, transferred to the Beacon Dam Company; and he also contributed a large portion of the funds required in its establishment, and the erection of its buildings, purchase of tools, machinery, &c. Quite lately the Directors of the Company negotiated a sale of all its property to Messrs. Poppenhausen & Konig, two of the defendants. This sale being against the wishes of plaintiff, he brought this suit to restrain defendants from carrying it into effect. The bill contained charges of fraud in the sale; but the decision of the case chiefly turned on the question of the power of the Directors of a Company to sell out its whole assets.

The answer of defendants denied all fraud in the sale, and averred that it was a fair, honest and true sale, and for

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 29.

$1,000 U.S. 5s, '81, Reg.	87⅜	30 Park Bank	88
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	85¾	430 N. Y. Central R	71⅞
2 000 U.S 6s '71 Reg.	78¾	30 do	72
8,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	78½	200 do s7.	71⅜
1,000 Trs. 12 pc. Notes	102	100 do s10	71⅝
9,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	43	500 do	71
6 000 do s15	47½	50 Erie Railroad	22⅛
7,000 Virginia State 6s	47½	50 do	21⅝
4,000 do s3	47	100 Clev. & Tol. R	22⅛
3.000 do s15	45	350 do	22½
12,000 do s10	45	50 Chi. & R. I. R	31⅜
7,000 do s3	45⅜	50 do	31⅝
5.000 do s3	45½	50 Hud. River R. opg	34½
1,000 do s3	45⅜	50 do opg	34¼
12 000 N. C. St. 6's s3	55¾	50 do c	34
5,000 do s10	55	50 do b20	34⅜
58,700 Mis State 6's	42	100 Har. R. Pref	28½
5,000 do	41¾	200 Reading R	31½
5,000 do s15	41½	50 Mich. Cen R	41
5,000 do s15	41¾	100 do	41¾
12,000 do	41½	100 do s5	41¾
9 000 do	41¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	11¾
1.000 Cal. State 7s	76	100 do	13
1,000 Br'k. City W. Ln.	102	50 M. So & N. I. G. S.	25¾
3 000 KrieR 1st M Bs	101½	150 Ill. Cen. R. S	69
18.000 Harlem 1 M. Bs	97	50 do s8	69⅛
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102¼	10 do	70
5 Bank of Com	79	380 do	69
15 Continental Bank	70	100 do s30	68
100 Galena & Chi. R	57¾	50 do s90	68
100 do	57⅜	100 do opg	70⅞
50 do b15	57⅜	415 do opg	70¾

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U.S. 6s, '81 cou.	84¾	180 N. Y. Cen. R. b60	71⅞
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s s3	55	50 do	71⅞
1 000 La. State 6s	52¾	50 Erie Railroad	22
30,000 Va. St. 6s s10	45	40 Hud. Riv. R. R	34¾
6,000 do	46	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	22⅜
5,000 do s10	45¼	100 do	22⅝
5,000 do s3	45⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	10¾
12 000 Mo. State 6s s10	40⅞	200 Harlem R. Pref	23
3.000 do	41	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11⅞
4.000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	42	100 do	12
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	64	50 Mich S. & N. I. G. S.	26
300 Ill. Cen. R. S. opg	70	20 Panama Railroad	163½

WEDNESDAY, May 29—P. M.

It will, no doubt, afford the financial public who have to deal with the office, much satisfaction to hear, from an official quarter, that Mr. JOHN J. CISCO is to continue the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, through the term of the new Administration. Mr. CISCO, it is well known, held this responsible post under Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, as a member of the political party then in the ascendant in the Government. Being wholly independent in private fortune of the emoluments of public place of any kind, he deemed it due to himself as well as the new Administration, to place his resignation with the President of the United States as early as the 6th of March, to take effect as early as the appointment of his successor could be made. But as the change was not then desirable to the Government, on public considerations, nor desired by the President, personally, at any time, the latter has recently signified, in the most complimentary terms, his wish to have Mr. C. continue in office, and to this arrangement, we understand, he has assented by letter this afternoon, addressed to Mr LINCOLN, through the proper Department at Washington.

The Foreign Exchange market is unsettled since the Boston mail of yesterday; particularly for Merchant bills on England drawn against the free exports of Domestic Produce now going forward. The Bankers are drawers at 105½@106 ℔ cent, and buyers of Merchant bills at from 103 to 104 ℔ cent. The receipts of English Gold, yesterday and the day before, have not helped the market as much as expected. Most of the Gold came in, in return for bills sent out at the close of April. The probable movement, it was then anticipated, would amount to about $5,000,000, or a million Sterling. The actual receipts already amount to $3,200,000, and the calculation among well advised Bullion and Exchange authorities, at present, is that the movement will continue through the whole month of June, resulting in two millions Sterling, instead of one, before the course of Exchange is fairly turned. The Exports of Grain and Provisions from New-York continue very heavy. The return for the present week compares as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$8 5,264	$1,717,831	$2,632 500
Previously reported	24 949,598	39.227,222	49,820 689
Since Jan. 1	$25,824,863	$33,944 853	$52,435,289

In the Money Market we have no changes whatever to note. A dull feeling generally obtains.

There is less strength in the Stock market on Government and State securities to-day, owing to the increased offerings rather than any political cause. The market took a large amount of Missouris early in the day, at a further advance to 42 ℔ cent., cash sales, but subsequently fell back to 41, cash, and 40½, seller 10 days. On Virginias the sales were also quite free, but the cash price yielded from 47½ to 46 ℔ cent, and 45½, seller 3 days. Tennessees yielded to 42 ℔ cent. The United States Coupons of 1881 were sold down to 84¼ ℔ cent., interest from July 1—equal to only 85¼ for the new loan, awarded on Saturday. On the Railway Share list a steady feeling was manifested at the early Board, and the stiffness in Illinois Central shares, for the reopening of the transfer books on Saturday, continued to manifest itself. New-York Central was done at 71½@72 ℔ cent., Galena at 57½ and Rock Island at 33½ ℔ cent. At the Second Board the general market appeared to yield from ⅛ to 1 ℔ cent, beginning, as noted above, in the Border State stocks, and the tone of prices at 3½ o'clock was reported weak by most of the Brokers. Later in the afternoon the market left off dull, but at steadier prices. Central 71½@72, Missouris about 41, Illinois Central 70@70½ on the opening, Galena 57@57¼ ℔ cent.

The State of Indiana, which recently voted two millions dollars for War purposes, or the defence of the General Government and the integrity of the Federal Constitution, now advertises $1,200,000 of this Loan, to be awarded on a 6 ℔ cent. coupon stock, on the 25th June next; proposals to be filed by the 22d of that month, with the Commissioners, at the office in New-York of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The advertisement appears in another column of our paper this morning, and a further notice of the particulars of the Loan, and the resources and specific provision of the State, pledged for its security, will be given at a later date.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Messrs. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

May 28—Philadelpaia	par.
May 28—Boston	par.

	Premium.
May 28—Baltimore	⅜@ ½
May 28—Washington	3½@ 4
May 27—Chicago	25 @40
May 27—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
May 27—Cleveland	1 @ 1½
May 25—St. Louis	15 @ 16
May 25—Louisville	2 @ 3
May 26—Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 25—Cincinnati	½@ ¾
May 27—Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
May 27—Canada	¾@ ⅞
May 25—Akron Ohio	1 @ 1½
May 24—Evansville	1 @ 1½

The Coupons of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company will be paid on and after June 1, at No. 130 Atlantic-street, by the Treasurer.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, May 25:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6 400 01	86,383 05
Shipped South	21,118 09	298 821 19
Total	27,518 10	385,705 04

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5 065 02	65 531 17
Shipped South	17 068 15	289,109 02
Total	22,733 17	354,621 19

Finances of Missouri.

From the St Louis Republican, May 27.

With all those who have a sincere desire to protect the honor of Missouri, and to rescue her from impending disasters, there is a strong disposition to add in such measures as will enable her to pay the semi-annual interest due in July. She has now two difficulties presented to her, and if both can be arranged for, so much the better. The semi annual interest to be met in July will be rather over than under half a million of dollars, and until recent troubles arose, it was supposed that this had been provided for in the loan asked from the Banks, as a condition precedent to the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by those institutions. All the Banks, with one exception have accepted the law passed for that purpose, and it is binding upon them. To meet another obligation resting upon the State—the redemption of $100,000 of short Revenue Bonds, falling one on the first of June—the Legislature directed the sale of some $300,000 of stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State of Missouri, and if the present calamitous condition of affairs had not been precipitated upon the country, there would have been no difficulty in selling the stock above par. Now it cannot be sold except at a great sacrifice. It is apparent to every body that interests are at work to secure the payment of the last mentioned sum out of the money to be derived from the banks, and which was honestly intended for the protection of the State credit. If both objects could be accomplished, it should be done, and it may be with a little concession on both sides, but not otherwise.

The revenue bonds are held by three or four parties—no more—and the pretension is set up that they must be paid in coin. The letter of the contract requires that this should be done, and those who advocate their payment out of the interest fund advanced by the banks, say that *they* must pay that sum into the treasury, "to the credit of the fund commissioners," in coin. This is simply ridiculous. The managers of the banks will write themselves down for a less shrewd set of men than we take them to be, if they agree to any such demand. All they have to do—all that the law requires of them—is, by the middle of next month, to pay each their share, whatever it may be, into the "treasury, *in Missouri money*, and they would be faithless in their duty to their stockholders. If they paid in anything else. So far as the Banks are concerned, they have nothing to do in providing means to meet the Revenue Bonds falling due on the first of June, except as they desire to save the credit of the State even at some sacrifice. We say, if there is to be default at all, it is better to make default in the payment of the Revenue Bonds than in the failure to meet the State interest. The one is a temporary evil and can be remedied; the other is without remedy, and carries with it real calamity to thousands of innocent people, who have become the holders of our bonds, on the pledged faith of the State that the interest should be promptly paid. Many holders rely upon this interest money as a means of existence, and if deprived of it they will be reduced to actual distress.

But if there is a little consideration and compromise between the adverse parties, there need be no very great disappointment or suffering anywhere. The Revenue Bonds are first to be met, *during this week*. Let the Banks agree to make a loan to the State of one-half of the amount—two hundred thousand dollars, at 10 per cent.—and let the Boatman's and Savings Associations, the original purchasers of these bonds, extend the time for the payment of the remaining two hundred thousand dollars. This the Fund Commissioners are authorized to do, and the Banks, to relieve the State, ought to step forward for the purpose. Assuming that such an arrangement is practicable and ought to be carried out, let the Fund Commissioners come forward and say to the holders of the coupons for the July interest, that inasmuch as it is impossible to procure the exchange to place the interest in New-York, they will pay all coupons presented to them at St. Louis, on or after the 20th June, *in Missouri money at par*. The holders of the bonds would, in our opinion, gladly accept of the proposition. The enhanced value which would immediately be given to our securities would more than compensate for any loss by the mode of payment of interest. No one can doubt this. If holders do not like the terms, let them take the alternative of waiting until the State can fulfil the letter of the bond. But they will not refuse—they will gladly accept of the offer. In this way, the half million of dollars due from the banks can be applied to its legitimate use, and the credit of the State be maintained. The banks and the institutions have the means of effecting both objects, without serious detriment to themselves, and this arrangement ought to be made.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 29. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 4,957 bbls. Flour, 245 bbls. Cornmeal, 85,159 bushels Wheat 61,102 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 170 bushels Rail, 1,388 pkgs. Provisions, and 835 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 798 bbls., including 666 bbls. Pots and 112 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,700 bags Rio, at 12¾c. @13¾c.; and 336 bags St. Domingo, at 11¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The inquiry for all descriptions has been limited, though prices have not varied materially. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13¼c.@10⅞, and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from shippers has been moderate, the scarcity of extra State and the increased firmness of holders tending to check the export movement. The regular home demand has been restricted, and prices of the finer qualities lean in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 20@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl. Superfine State $5 00 @$5 10
Extra State $ 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western 4 95 @ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois 5 20 @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan 5 25 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio 5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. 5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands 5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee 5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee 5 65 @ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 5 65 @ 7 50

Southern is scarce and in demand, at full prices. Sales have been made of 1,125 bbls., at $6@$6 55 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices of inferior and common lots have been tending downward. Sales have been reported of 115 000 bush., including White Canada, part at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club, $1 13@$1 20; White Western, $1 30@$1 65; Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 06@$1 22, the latter an extreme rate; Northwestern Club, at $1 15@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 15; Red State at $1 25; White Kentucky, $1 80 ℔ bush. Corn is in good demand at buoyant prices. The reported sales amount to 90,000 bushels, at 43c.@47c., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c.@57c. for sound old do do.; 48c. for new round Yellow; 57c. for old do do.; 48c. to 50c. for new Western Yellow; 56c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye rules heavy at 63c.@67c ℔ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 1,700 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 33½c.@33½c. ℔ bush.

HAY—North River has been in limited demand for local use, at 70c.@80c., chiefly at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more sought after, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and wanted, at $1 25 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl

METALS—Have been quite dull to-day, prices entirely nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25½@27c., and 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 16½c.@17½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Resin is in moderate request, including Common at $2 12½ ℔ 310 lbs.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to May 29, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	31 145	18,040
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	40 230	19,817
Tar, bbls	48,080	20 783
Resin, bbls	186,564	130,240

OILS—No important transactions have been reported here to-day. Prices are essentially unaltered.

New-Bedford Market, Week ending May 27.

SPERM—There is a demand for Sperm, but holders generally are firm at $1 30, while the views of purchasers do not come up to that price. The transactions for the week have been principally on foreign account. We quote: 1 185 bbls, in parcels, at $1 25 ℔ gallon, for export, and to the trade, 150 bbls., at $1 30 and 140 bbls., at $1 27 ℔ gallon.

WHALE—Is in further demand, and the sales since our last embrace 3 700 bbls in parcels as follows: 1,100 bbls. at 40c., 400 do. (South Sea) at 39c. ℔ gallon, and 2,200 bbls. Northern at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry.

WHALEBONE—Market quiet and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 27, '61	27 215	74,780	748,410
Same time last year	24 673	89,672	816 900

—*Westlemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, including Mess, at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 540 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 6¾@7c for Hams and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 400 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 00@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 9c.@15c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive at 4c.@8½c ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, 150 tcs., at $5 50@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been rather light to-day, having been confined to 545 hhds, nearly all Cuba, at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25 000 lbs., chiefly at 9¼c. ℔ lb

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 750 bbls., chiefly at 16½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very moderate at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in barrels, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7¾d.@8¼d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 3 1-16d.@7 32d. ℔ lb.; Resin 3s. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d ℔ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 23s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 9d. @ 9½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9¼d.@10¼d.; ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s ℔ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 30s. Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s; Tallow, 27s 6d ℔ ton. For Gloucester, wheat, (15,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 11¾d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 661 tons, to Liverpool, Timber, at 34s.; a brig, 250 tons, from Bangor to Macsira, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 190 tons, to the West Indies and back at $1,250; one 96 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 7c.; a brig, 200 tons, an I two barks, 350 and 610 tons, and a schooner from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a brig 266 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pine Staves, $30; one 221 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $32 50, thence from Lisbon to Rio Grande, Salt, 40s.; one, 320 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 38c. and Molasses $2 50; a ship, 713 tons, to Shanghai, and a brig, 174 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

Really fine Yellow State Butter continues scarce, and such as is A No. 1 brings 15c. Orange County Pails have been put down to 16c. for the best. The best qualities of Western Butter are salable at 12c.@13c. All descriptions of Butter not strictly prime are hardly salable at any price.

Orange County Pails	12	@	16
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	14	@	16
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	14
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	14
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	12
Western Reserve Choice	11	@	13
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	10

CHEESE

Presents no new features.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	8
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS

The receipts for a few days have been moderate, and prices look upwards once more. Good marks to-day command 9½c.@10c.

BEANS

Are scarce and in good demand at our quotations.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@	1 75
Medium	1 55	@	1 75
Marrow	—	@	1 75
Kidney	1 75	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS

Are dull and very slow of sale.

Dried Apples, State and Western	2½	@	3
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1¾
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ℔ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens, Philadelphia, ℔ lb	12	@	13
English Snipe, ℔ dozen	1 75	@	2 00
Pigeons, Flight, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, Stall, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	1 75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@	4 50
Mercers	2 25	@	2 75
Peach Blows	2 00	@	2 50
Buckeyes	2 00	@	2 25
Jones	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips	50	@	63
Beets	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Carrots	—	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ℔ box	63	@	—

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@	—
Baldwins	2 00	@	2 50

BEESWAX

In fair request at 30c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1861.

These markets have been moderately supplied during the week. Beeves especially make a light show, only 3 518 being offered at all the markets, which is a falling of of 1,400 from the previous week. The demand, however, has been limited, or it could not have been supplied. About 150 were disposed of at Bergen Hill on Monday, 3 072 sold at ALLERTON'S Forty-fourth street market, and near 300 were retailed at several small market places in the City, including 75 sold on Sunday, when both buyers and sellers should be better employed. Most of the cattle were well fed, though several lots were from the distilleries. Illinois alone has furnished two-thirds of all the stock sold here, and judging from the appearance of the cattle, feed must be good there, and drovers assure us this is the case, the grass standing knee high on the prairie pastures. Instead of contributing to the market, New-York graziers want more cattle to eat up their superabundant grass. A few lots have been bought this week for that purpose, but the supply was not sufficient to furnish many. One grazier, at least, has gone to Illinois for a supply for himself and neighbors. Most of the cattle sold this week have been at an advance of ¼c. from the previous report, or at the rates which obtained two weeks ago. Everything was sold out clean, and a few more lots could easily have been disposed of.....Milch cows can barely be sold fast enough to keep them from accumulating here, by sending them into the surrounding country to be disposed of as best they can be among the milkmen. They sell slowly at moderate prices....Veal calves are lower and harder to dispose of than at any previous week this season, as bad as have been several previous markets. Right good calves were sold at 4c.@4¼c., weighed upon the scales, and many went at 3c.....Sheep are abundant and very cheap, the decline being 50c.@75c. ℔ head from the previous week, and even at that, all could not be disposed of. Farmers and graziers might profitably buy some of the surplus, and graze them awhile longer. Several lots were sent into New-Jersey for that purpose. Good lambs are not over plenty....Hogs are still dull. They continue to come forward faster than wanted, and a decline is noted below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show me

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3 518	121	940	9,423	4 769
Previous week	4,936	105	1,261	8,461	5,158
Same week last year	3 707	184	1,297	7,291	3,962
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,900
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 18 371. Total number received the previous week, 19 859; being a decrease of 1 488 from last week.

Of the 3,518 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,072 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 150 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 152 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 38 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. 31 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street, and 75 went direct to butchers from the Hudson River depot, on Sunday.

The 3,072 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 740; Hudson River Railroad, 1,255; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 666; Harlem Railroad, 88; Hudson River boats, 308; on foot, 15.

Of the 3,072 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 15 head came from New-York, 2,083 from Illinois, 252 from Ohio, 123 from Indiana, and 599 from Iowa.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The cattle were not all in at the opening of the market on Tuesday, and as is usually the case at such times, sales were slow for a while. The delayed trains reached the yards about noon, and the afternoon business was good, with an advance of ¼c. in prices, or at the prevailing rates of a fortnight ago. The market was pretty even during Tuesday and Wednesday, and all the stock was disposed of at an early hour. Only about 3,000 were on sale at Allerton's, which is 700 less than last week, while the whole City supply foots up 1 400 less than one week ago. Light sales were made at Bergen on Monday, and holders were surprised at not being able to obtain a larger advance to day. Butchers had laid in freely from the heavy receipts of the previous week, and were not willing to pay high rates. The best cattle brought 9c., and even 9¼c. for a few, while the majority were disposed of at about 8½c. Most of them were of good quality, nice straight steers, save all lots of which were from the distilleries. It is much better to bring this class in now than wait until the weather is very warm. The animals will not stand the heat on the way here, nor does the meat keep well upon the stalls.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	— @ 9c.
Medium to good	8¼c @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¼c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	7¼c.@ 7¾c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8¾c.	— @ 8¾c.

No cattle were sent from here to Washington, the supplies now going direct from the West as cheaply as they could come to this City. About 200 were sent this week. The new contract for 20,000 head is announced to be given out to-morrow. Possibly it will be deferred for a short time. There is a chance for some one to make a good thing of it, and furnish the cattle much cheaper than Government has been paying.

Graziers bought a few cattle to eat up their rapid growing grass, and would have taken more had they been plenty and cheap. The surrounding country is quite bare of cattle, and there will be a demand from graziers for a few weeks to come.

The Hudson and Harlem Roads continue to oppose each other strongly. The former had most of the stock the present week. It is rumored that extra inducements are to be offered those going over the Harlem Road for the future.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 99 nice, lightish, but fat Illinois steers, of near 7 cwt., at 8¾c.@9c.

D. & H. BARNES were selling on their own account 67 Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. They were a fair to good lot of 7 cwt., and run out at an average of 8¾c.

T. WHEELER sold 90 good Illinois steers, owned and fed by GEO. REED in Piatt County. They would dress good 7⅛ cwt. seller, 7¼ cwt. owner, and run out at 8½c.@9c.—a nice drove.

P. F. CARR for ALEXANDER, 30 head of just fair 7⅛ cwt. Illinois cattle for short 8¼c. on the average. Some of them were coarse oxen.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 154 Iowa cattle, of fair flesh, 7 cwt., at 8¾c on an average; also 58 for GEO. WELLS, 7½ cwt, Iowa steers, at 8c.@8¼c.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 114 Iowa cattle for MCCLUNG & GLENDI, roughish oxen and steers, of 7¾ cwt, and retailed at 8¾c. on an average.

D. G. CULVER, for A. STEPHENS, 122 Illinois steers and oxen, just a fair lot, of 7¾ cwt., at $67 each.

C. G. TEAD sold for J. MOSS, 60 Ohio steers, of 8 cwt., well fed, at 8c @9c.

BLOOMER & MEAD had 59 of JOHNSON'S Ohio cattle. A very good lot of 8 cwt., and selling at 8¾c.@9c.

MURRAY & GLOVER had 135 Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. They were more than an average lot, of 7¾ cwt., and were bringing 8c.@9c. They were still fed cattle.

GEO. AYRAULT had 31 cattle for C. H. WEED, of Weedsport, Ill. They were a fair lot of stillers, and brought 8¾c @8¾c. on 7 cwt.

C. & W. W. HOAG, had 90 Illinois cattle bought here of J. WILLIAMS. They were fed in Sangamon County, were in good flesh, 7¾ cwt., and retailed at 8¾c.@9c

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 96 decent Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt., uneven, at 8c.@9c.

T. C. EASTMAN had the best lot in market, consisting of 93 prime Illinois steers, for J. DALBY. Rated at 8 cwt., and averaged 8¾., or $70 each. They were an even fat bunch. Also 27 head, 6¾ cwt., Ohio cattle, for MONTGOMERY. Rated 6¾ cwt., commonish lot, and sold at 8½c.

H. HUARD sold 60 Iowa cattle for ALLERTON & STALEY. Rated 7¾ cwt., fair flesh, and run out at 8¾c. Also, on his own account, 50 Illinois steers and oxen of 7⅛ cwt., bought here, and retailed at 8½c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no perceptible change in these. The only way those sent in are disposed of, is to drive them over the river and peddle them out among the distillery stables, generally at low rates—say $30 to $35 each. Some of the stock was quite poor, and would only bring $20 to $25 ℔ head. A few good cows were disposed of at $40@$45 each. The present is a poor time for farmers to send fresh cows to this market.

VEAL CALVES.

With fewer numbers the market is worse, if anything, than last week—that is, better calves sell at some rates. The range is from 3c. to 4¾c. ℔ lb., weighed alive. If an occasional extra fat calf should be worked off at 5c., it ought scarcely to be mentioned, as others just as good can be had for 4¾c., and very fine veals at 4c. One lot which weighed 150 lbs., and were called good calves, sold at 4c. The market has certainly not been worse this year, and some of the oldest sellers say it was not worse in cholera times.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The light supply and high prices of two weeks ago started up the sheep men, who poured over 8 000 head into these markets one week ago, and knocked down prices more than $1 ℔ head. This was not sufficient, however, for they now give us over 9,000 for this week, and prices go 50c.@75c. ℔ head lower still, besides filling the yards and pens to overflowing, so much so that 600 head were sent from Sixth-street back into New-Jersey, to be held until the market promises better. None are sold by weight in a glut like this, but by the head. They are equivalent to 3c.@4c., with a few extra fat sheep at 4½c.

BROWNING was overrun with sheep this week, and now finds the need of his new building nearly completed. The receipts were as follows: From Ohio, 2 613, bought in 309 of B. W. Beebe; 210 by C. Conklin; 202 by B. Pumphrey; 196 by W. M. Battie; 198 by J. R. Ware; 203 by M. Mitchell; 208 by J. Pringle; 365 by M. Shoemaker; 167 by J. G. Weary; 205 by D. B. Seibert. From Pennsylvania, 571; brought in, 8 by G. B. Cope; 200 by D. Ritcher; 264 by J. F. Robinson; 159 by J. B. Balentine. From Indiana, 161 by J. W. Morgan. From Michigan, 99 by W. Shaw. From New-York, 202 by J. Steele, 211 by D. Pocher. From New-Jersey, 788; brought in, 50 by P. A. Bloom; 38 by E. Hunt; 50 by L. Bellis; 188 by G. B. Holcombe; 22 by R. Sutphen; 112 by A. Robbins; 30 by W. Weller; 16 by T. Brutten; 6 by W. Bunting; 13 by P. Brewer; 98 by J. Cornell; 37 by E. L. Abbott; 24

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CHARLES II.—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S DRAWING ROOM CONCERTS.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 756 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important intelligence from Washington, which we publish, this morning, is in reference to the position Great Britain is likely to occupy towards the Jeff. Davis Government in the pending contest. No official dispatches were rereceived by the last steamer from the new American Ministers at London and Paris, Messrs. ADAMS and DAYTON, but from the nature of the private advices received by the Administration, there is reason to believe that the views of the British Government have become considerably modified, and that it is rapidly becoming cured of its apparent *penchant* for rebellion, even when Cotton stands behind it, or is supposed to do so. It is likely that official advices will be received, both from London and Paris, by the next steamer. The Federal troops in Virginia are still engaged in intrenching themselves, and the works are proceeding with remarkable rapidity.

The rebel forces at Manassas Gap Junction are still engaged in throwing up earthworks commanding the railroad tracks for about a mile. They are not very extensive, however, being only some two hundred feet square. The troops there are understood to be under the command of Col. BONHAM, late member of Congress from South Carolina. It is understood also that a South Carolina regiment has moved up the road to Centreville, in Fairfax County, in anticipation of an attempt on the part of the Federal troops to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry. Gen. MCDOWELL, on Tuesday assigned to the command of the Federal forces in Virginia, will no doubt form a nearer acquaintance with them soon. He has no particular place fixed upon for his Head-quarters, they being at present removable according to circumstances, and he might possibly pitch upon Centreville as a suitable locality.

By an arrival at this port from Fortress Monroe direct, and by telegrams from Washington and Baltimore, we receive very full particulars of the landing effected by twenty-five hundred of Gen. BUTLER'S troops at Newport News,—not at New Point, as erroneously stated yesterday. The force landed embraced the Vermont Regiment, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment and the Steuben Guard, which left this port on the *Empire City* on Saturday last, together with a few regulars and four pieces of artillery. The object in taking possession of this point, which is in sight from Fortress Monroe, was to prevent the rebels occupying Sand Island, situated in the middle of the channel of James River, which is there three miles wide; and another was to gain a position which would command the base of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. The force landed at the Point will probably be augmented to at least treble this number, as so important a movement is quite likely to meet with opposition. Refugees from Norfolk represent the greatest activity existing among the military there and at Portsmouth, the number of which they estimate at from seven to nine thousand. The battery on Craney Island, midway between and commanding the approach to Norfolk and Portsmouth, has embrasures for forty guns.

The movement of Federal troops towards Harper's Ferry is becoming general and unmistakable. Two or three regiments passed through Baltimore yesterday in that direction, and several Philadelphia regiments, the Scott Life Guard amongst them, have moved and are preparing to move. Col. BLAIR'S regiment of Missouri volunteers, we learn by telegraph from St. Louis, will also be on the road in a day or two.

Important movements have been inaugurated in Western Virginia, looking to the safety of the Union men there, and to an ultimate advance on Harper's Ferry from that direction. The First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, stationed at Wheeling, received orders on Sunday night, and on Monday morning moved towards Grafton, which was a few days ago occupied by rebel troops. Their departure was followed by the advent of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, and subsequently the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment crossed the Ohio and took position at Parkersburgh. The rebel troops at Grafton, hearing of the advance of the Union troops, evacuated the place on Monday night in great haste. Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, commanding the Western Division, before throwing the Ohio troops across the river, issued proclamations both to the people of Virginia and to the men under his command, in the former of which he gave assurances of friendship and protection, and in the latter called upon his men to uphold the honor of Ohio and the Union, and protect the majesty of the law. The direction taken by the rebels who evacuated Grafton is not known; but they have doubtless returned to Harper's Ferry.

The Missouri Regiment detailed for service at Bird Point, opposite Cairo, yesterday arrived at their destination and commenced their intrenchments. They are armed with Minié rifles, and will have two batteries sent to them to day. It is now reported that not more than about five thousand of the rebel troops under Gen. PILLOW are well armed.

The recent detachment of the *Niagara* and the *Minnesota* from the blockade service on the Atlantic Coast—the former at Charleston and the latter at Norfolk—and their dispatch on other service under sealed orders, caused some surprise, and a curiosity to learn their destination. It now appears that they were ordered on special service to the mouth of the Mississippi for the double purpose of blockade and to intercept certain vessels from Europe with arms for the rebels on board, full descriptions of which are in possession of the Federal Commanders. The papers in the South have been very fond of exhibiting the manner in which the "Yankee blockade" would be likely to "cut both ways." Here is an illustration of their favorite theory.

The Congress of the Confederates, previous to their adjournment, as we learn by a telegram from New-Orleans, passed an act prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States "except through the seaports of the said States." This act, though doubtless intended as a blow at Cairo, will be likely, like the Yankee Blockade to, cut both ways.

A number of rebel soldiers, captured with arms in their hands in Virginia, are in prison, and it is understood that the company of cavalry captured at Alexandria, and who have since been kept at the Navy-yard in Washington, will also be consigned to prison, to await the action of the proper authorities. The question of the disposition to be made of these prisoners of war, and of fugitive slaves, a number of which are already under care of this Government, is giving rise to considerable speculation, and is likely to give the Cabinet considerable trouble.

The Border State Convention in session at Frankfort, Ky.,—which, however, consists of only delegates from two States,—yesterday appointed Committees to prepare addresses to the public at large and to the people of Kentucky. Members of the Convention were sworn to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States *while holding membership.*

The admirers of Col. ANDERSON, the brave defender of Fort Sumter, will be gratified to learn that he has been assigned to the command of one of the Western Military Departments. The limits of the Department is not stated in our dispatch, but it probably embraces Kentucky.

The Naval Brigade, commanded by Lieut. BARTLETT, embarked early yesterday morning, from Staten Island, on board of the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, for Fort Monroe. They carried with them a good outfit in military equipments and rations.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Monday, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 18th inst. Trade continues active, with steady prices, but with no change of quotations. The Municipal election in San Francisco, which was to take place on the Thursday following the day on which the Pony left, engrossed much attention. The chances of success were regarded as with the People's Ticket. Both Houses of the Legislature had decided to adjourn on the 20th, and business, as usual, at the end of a session, was being hurried through. Among other important measures passed, was one offering 6,000 000 acres of the school lands for sale, in limited quantities, at $1 25 per acre. Measures had also been taken for bringing into the market vast tracts of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State. It was doubtful whether any bill would pass providing for a special election for members of Congress in time for the extra session to convene on the 4th of July. More Indian fighting had taken place in the North, in which fifteen of the Indians had been killed.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday a decision was rendered in the noted "Hard Rubber Company" case, frequently stated in the TIMES, in favor of the plaintiff, GORHAM D. ABBOTT, of the Spingler Institute. At the same term of the Court an important case was argued, involving the liability of hotel-keepers for valuables lost by guests which were not deposited under the act of 1855. Decision was reserved. A number of important decisions were rendered at the General Term of the Supreme Court, in cases in which the public have taken much interest. They will be found elsewhere.

The Stock Market was more freely supplied with Government and State Stocks yesterday, and prices closed lower; Government Coupons of 1881 at 84¾; Virginias, 45½@46. The railways were steady at the close—New-York Central 71¾@72 ℔ cent.

The demand for Flour was moderate, yesterday, though the changes in prices were unimportant. Less activity was discernible in Wheat, inferior and common lots of which were depressed; as well as in Corn, which, however, was stiffly held. Cotton was inactive, as were also Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Tar, Turpentine, Molasses, Rice, Pork and Beef. Lard, Hops and Rio Coffee were more sought after. Sugars attracted less attention. The Freight market was tame, with 704 vessels of all classes in port.

The live stock markets were generally well supplied with animals the past week. The numbers were, beeves, 3,518; milch cows, 121; veals, 940; sheep and lambs, 9,023, and 4,769 hogs. The cattle trade was quite brisk, and all the stock was disposed of at an advance of ½c. from the previous week. Most of the good bullocks brought 8½c @ 9c. for the meat, sinking offal. A few lots might have been sold, especially as there is a demand for feeding. Veal calves are plenty and cheaper than at any previous week this season. Good, heavy, fat calves were sold at 4c. ℔ lb. live weight. Sheep are abundant and also cheaper than for some time past. Several hundred were left unsold. Live hogs continue plenty and cheap.

The Better Tone of Foreign Sentiment.

However much we have felt aggrieved by the tone adopted toward us by foreign nations and their public journals, we may calculate with almost entire certainty, if not upon their friendly offices, at least upon more decided expressions of their good-will in our contest with the rebellion. Commercial nations cannot afford to have this contest continue; and they must soon discover there is no way of speedily ending it but by siding with our Government. Till we triumph, and order is restored, a first-class nation is a blank in commercial circles. Our gross foreign trade the past year equaled very nearly $800,000,000. This is no inconsiderable fraction of the international commerce of the world. To blot out from the system the United States, would hurl the others from their spheres. In less than a month's time all foreign nations will see that resistance to the power of our Government is hopeless; that the submission or subjection of the rebels is simply a question of time; and that the only way in which they can save themselves from excessive losses and embarrassment, is to aid us in putting an immediate end to the struggle. Every echo we get of news from this side must have a more friendly tone. We have already decided indications of such change. Even the London *Times* has adopted towards us the language characteristic of gentlemen, and no longer sees us glistening in paint, nor displaying the tomahawk and scalping-knife as symbols of our mode of warfare. A week ago it told us that our Confederacy was hopelessly dissolved; the latest arrival predicts an arduous struggle, and implicitly admits the overwhelming power of the Government, which a short time previously it thought probable would be chased from its Capital!

We must certainly ascribe much in foreign journals, to the adroitness of the rebels, and to the paralysis which seemed to overwhelm our own Government at the outbreak. There was a simultaneous cry echoed the world over, that the rebellion was a success—*a fait accompli*; that it could not be subdued; that its recognition by our own Government must necessarily take place. This idea was strengthened by the conciliatory policy for a while pursued, which to the world seemed a confession of weakness, or a disposition to treat with the rebels. There is no doubt that the representatives of foreign Governments here, almost universally entertained this conviction, and made corresponding representations to their Governments. The same conviction was largely shared in by our bankers and commercial agents. Our people shrunk from the alternative of a war as the solution of our difficulties, till after the attack upon Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances the tone of foreign governments and journalists is less to be wondered at, especially when it is considered how little this country is studied or understood by them. A better acquaintance with us would have taught them the objects, as well as the weakness of the rebellion, and the ultimate strength of the North. Its people though, like Englishmen, addicted to peaceful pursuits, are not entirely emasculated, nor is money-making their sole aim. A wider experience, and a better understanding of the crisis will command for us the respect and admiration, even, of foreign nations, by the unity, patriotism and power we have displayed. They will be assured of the permanency of our Government. They will better appreciate the infamy of the conspiracy that sought to overthrow it—a conspiracy, which for its wantonness, malignity, and the extent of its ramifications, has been hardly paralleled in history. Time only is wanted to secure to ourselves the approbation and sympathy of the whole world. Add to these the wide-spread commercial disasters which the rebellion has caused, and which must continue till it is put down, and we shall have in our favor every motive and sentiment that can influence mankind.

What Has Been Gained.

There is occasion no longer for exhortations to action. The advices, which one day adds to another, show how cautiously, but steadily and certainly our Government is moving toward the results for which the people have been clamorous; and that it omits from its plans, no element of strength, or assurance of success, which patriotism or talent throws within its reach. The movement is rapid, systematic and safe. Maryland having been manacled and placed aside, not only Washington, but all the various communications between Washington and the loyal States have been secured. Fortress Monroe has not only been armed and garrisoned to the full extent of its vast capacity, but it has been made the *point d'appui* of the left wing of the army, which is to Marylandize Virginia. Already Gen. BUTLER has advanced far enough on the road to Richmond to command at Newport News the passage of James River, thus cutting off water communication between the rebels at Norfolk and the head-quarters at the State Capital. His movements up the peninsula will only be delayed by the necessity of waiting for those large reinforcements which are on their way to join his division, or by the opposition of the enemy in superior numbers.

The passage of the Potomac at Washington marks the centre of the line of operation. The direction of advance is unquestionably upon Richmond; but until the foe in the rear at or near Harper's Ferry, has been dislodged, no further movement can be expected. It is stated that the business of clearing the valley of the Potomac of rebels has been confided to the Pennsylvania troops, who are marching towards that quarter, assisted by the forces now at Baltimore and the Relay House. Fort McHenry, since its reinforcement and more perfect armament, is competent to take care of Baltimore, without the aid of Gen. CADWALLADER'S regiments.

Beyond the Alleghanies, the same evidences of vigor are discernible. Gen. MCCLELLAN has thrown large bodies of troops across the Ohio, taking possession of Western Virginia. With such activity has this important measure been executed, that the first notice we have of it comes with the information of the advance of the Union force to Grafton, the junction of the Parkersburgh and Wheeling branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where a formidable body of Secessionists were encamped, and only saved themselves by dispersion. The whole of the Old Dominion, west of the Alleghanies is thus torn from the hands of the rebels; and a route opened by which Tennessee and the Southwestern States may be approached by land without invading the sulky neutrality of Kentucky. It is impossible this well-conceived and admirably-executed movement can fail of producing an invaluable moral effect. The cause of the Union not only in Virginia, but in Kentucky and Tennessee, will be greatly strengthened by it. The proclamation of the Commanding Officer is eminently calculated at once to disarm the apprehensions of the loyal, and to refute the falsehoods of the rebel leaders; in short, to throw in among them a little of that truthful light, the absence of which has alone rendered the schemes of the great conspiracy practicable. The army is one of liberation and protection, not of hostile invasion. When they are assured of this, the restoration of order will immediately follow. It is quite possible that it may be a portion of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S duty to assist, by an advance from the West, in the attack on the insurgents near Williamsport and at Harper's Ferry. If, however, the destruction of the bridges westward of these points be as thorough as is reported, the movement will be extremely difficult, and doubtless too late for effective co-operation.

The passive attitude of Kentucky renders unnecessary defence or demonstration between Wheeling and Cairo. At the latter position, the preparations for holding the control of the two rivers against the largest attacking force appear to be complete; and attention is now directed to the organization of a flotilla intended for a descent upon the lower Mississippi. Missouri has been brought to a neutral stand by the manliness of her own loyal levies, controlled by LYON and HARNEY. That she may not be tempted to renew her relations with treason, sufficient forces have been placed on her frontier to overawe any attempt of that character.

All the advantages of the contest, therefore, belong to the Government. Since it lost Fort Sumter, which, as a defence of Charleston, was worthless to us, whose call is no longer to defend but to destroy rebellion, we have monopolized the victories. The enemy has monopolized the losses. The military bodies we have thrown upon his soil, are not merely so many thousands of men; they are heads of columns stretching back into all the Free States, and whose march forward over the rebel territory will be continuous, until, if necessary, a million of freemen shall have confronted the insurrection. That it must go down before such numbers, backed by so much material power, is not to be for a moment doubted.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—It must be quite two months now since the Richmond *Examiner*, the family oracle of R. M. T. HUNTER, formerly Senator of the United States, now member, by appointment, of JEFF. DAVIS' *Corps Legislatif*, proclaimed to the hungry Confederate mercenaries that in sixty days from that time the troopers of the South would water their horses in the Hudson, while DAVIS would levy tribute in Wall-street, pay off his invading hosts in Broadway, and feast them in Fifth-avenue.

Up to a late hour last night, however, not even one solitary horseman from the South could be seen wending his way along the banks of our classic stream; the heavy bars of bullion slept undisturbed in Wall-street; the gay bazaars of Broadway had been rifled of their splendors only by the gentle hands of fair women; the swarming myriads of soldiers followed the old tri-colored flag of thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars, keeping step to the music of "Long may it wave;" while, if any of JEFF.'s troopers dined or supped in Fifth-avenue, it was not from the gold and Solferino ware of the master's table, but from the basket of cold victuals which Biddy, perchance, was unable to refuse even to a lean and hungry Palmetto brave.

Failing to come to time on the banks of the Hudson, we have sent out an advance guard of fifteen or twenty thousand Manhattanese, to see if the blustering foeman could be found on either bank of the Potomac. But all that could be discovered of him, even there, has been the tails of his chargers sweeping Southward, at a 2:40 pace, to take a drink, perhaps, from that other stream on which Richmond itself stands. The chances now seem to be that the horsemen of the Hudson, too, will soon water their steeds in the "soft flowing James," and if they do not, as assuredly they will not adopt the chivalric tactics, and ravish the little shops of Richmond, plunder its banks, and feast on the toothsome hoecake in the one-story palaces of its aristocracy, it will be because it is not for plunder, but for principle, that they have drawn the sword.

What other river our Hudson boys will next have to make for, to catch the sweating chivalry, it would be hard to guess; but, as the western bank of the Rio Grande would be a safe point for them to make a gallant and final stand, it is probable that all the rebel horses in the South will soon drink their ultimate draught in that fervid stream, preparatory to crossing over to the other side of Jordan.

Harper's Ferry—Will it be Defended by the Insurgents?

We have already intimated that the insurgent army is distributed among so many isolated points, so far removed, each from the other, that their communications will be at the mercy of our own commander, and that, consequently, these remote and isolated positions cannot be successfully held. We shall not attempt to speculate on the particular moves which the experience of Gen. SCOTT, and able officers associated under his command, may intend first to make from the plains of Alexandria, where a part of his army of volunteers is now encamped. It is sufficient to say, on this point, that whether the next advance is to be directed towards the Valley of Virginia, with a view to take the force at Harper's Ferry in the rear, or towards Fredericksburgh, with the intention of crossing the Rappahannock, where it is fordable, and cutting off the isolated encampments at Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek; or directly upon Richmond or Lynchburgh—the move made during the night of the 23d would be the necessary incipient step. We shall assume, therefore, as the prevailing supposition, that the first object of this formidable demonstration will be to "repossess" the Government's property at Harper's Ferry, and capture the army of rebels and outlaws which now holds it—an object which will most assuredly come in its turn, if that army long continues to occupy its present position, whether that be the first or the succeeding effort of the Administration.

To enable the reader to understand the movements necessary to the recapture of this point, we will describe the position with reference to its means of defence.

Harper's Ferry is well enough adapted to the purposes of a raid like that of JOHN BROWN, where a supply of arms could be promptly obtained, and a good defence made, for a short time, against an undisciplined and hastily-collected militia. But it is a point which no military man would select with the intention of holding it against a powerful and well-appointed army in complete command of all the approaches to the place; for the force cooped up in that hollow, or scattered about on the slopes of the surrounding mountains, are in *a veritable trap*, where there is no possibility, if they remain there long enough to be assailed, either of victory or escape. We need not be surprised, therefore, any day to hear that Gen. JOHNSON, the present commander at Harper's Ferry, has retired from that untenable position, and is marching southwardly along the valley of Virginia, and making for Staunton, with a view ultimately to cover Richmond, the State Capital, by crossing the Blue Ridge at Rock Fish Gap, holding the Central road as far as Gordonsville, and there and thence hanging upon the flanks of the invading army. At Charlottesville, twenty miles west of Gordonsville, and the point of junction of the Lynchburgh and Central Railroads, he will be able to advance rapidly by railroad towards Richmond, or, if need be, retreat upon the central base of the Southern army at Lynchburgh.

Harper's Ferry, isolated as it is, cannot be long defended against three well-appointd armies, so posted, as the troops of the Government now are, that they may approach the place by the only three accessible routes to or from it. This position, which the insurgent army is said to be industriously fortifying, lies in the deep valley formed at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, immediately on the west side of the Blue Ridge, where that mountain is cut through by the Potomac. Mr. JEFFERSON'S famous description of this locality, which, though it has been regarded as rather extravagant, will be found in his *Notes on Virginia*, and is worthy to be read again at this time.

At, and immediately below the mouth of the Shenandoah, the valley of the Potomac is very narrow—the mountains, on both sides of the river, rising abruptly, and to a great height, almost directly from the water's edge. On the north shore, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are construcetd, side by side, at the foot of the mountain—which, in many places from Harper's Ferry down to the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below the old ferry, on the Maryland side, is so closely washed by the river, that room could only be obtained for the two works by building heavy walls in the river to support the canal, and blasting away the rock at the foot of the mountain, to make room for the railroad. So contracted is the space, that the right claimed by each Company to the first choice of the ground for the location of their respective works, was some thirty years ago the subject of a severely contested suit before the Supreme Court of the United States. Although, in this space of twelve miles, there are some considerable breadths of level bottom land, yet, just above the Point of Rocks, and immediately opposite Harper's Ferry, there is none at all—the whole ground being occupied, as stated, by the two works. Above Harper's Ferry, on the north side of the Potomac, the same features prevail, off and on, for a considerable distance. The Shenandoah enters the Potomac from the South, on the east side of Harper's Ferry, washing the western base of the Blue Mountain, which there rises in almost inaccessible cliffs between the two rivers.

The town itself occupies a very narrow plat of level ground, forming the point on the south side of the Potomac and the west side of the Shenandoah. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the Potomac, from the north to the south side, on a substantial wooden bridge, and thence proceeds westwardly up the Virginia bank of the river, while the canal continues to follow the Maryland shore. The current of the Potomac is here very rapid, and much broken and disturbed by rushing among the rocks strewn over the bed of the river for a considerable distance above and below the Ferry. Immediately behind the town, in the angle between the two rivers, a mountain rises abruptly, cutting off any practicable communication in that direction. The Winchester and Potomac Railroad diverges from the Baltimore and Ohio Road precisely at the confluence of the two rivers. Indeed, the space is so contracted that the roads begin to separate on the bridge where the Ohio road is continued westwardly on a high wall washed by the river, and the Winchester road passes through the valley—here so narrow that it may be regarded as *the defile* of the Shenandoah—into the valley of Virginia.

It is in this *trap*, hemmed in thus by two rapid rivers, and surrounded and commanded on all sides by lofty mountains, that the insurgent army is posted. To drive this army from its position, if that were the object, would require but little skill or effort; for to sustain themselves there they must hold the tops of three mountains, and all the approaches through them; they must hold also both slopes of the three mountains—and the three valleys radiating from the Ferry. A single battery placed on any of the surrounding hills, by a force capable of maintaining it there, within a mile, or even more, of the point of junction of the two rivers, will serve to destroy the bridges, and cut off all the forces stationed on the Maryland side, and consequently render the position on the south side, completely commanded as it will then be, entirely untenable.

But we presume that there will be no attempt *to dislodge* the force now at Harper's Ferry, for while it occupies that position it is entirely isolated, and can be soon placed out of the reach of succor. Harper's Ferry, as soon as the Federal troops shall have taken possession of the point of junction of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with the Orange and Alexandria road,—twenty-seven miles south of Alexandria,—may be advanced upon in three directions, by the three valleys leading to it; and the force now stationed there, hemmed in where the contracted and broken ground will permit of no general engagement, or any prolonged defence against artillery, must necessarily capitulate.

It is quite possible that Gen. LEE, now in command of the secession troops in Virginia, will undertake to make a stand at, or a little east of, the Manassas Junction, and dispute the advance towards the Valley of Virginia, or the attempt to turn the flank of the force now stationed at Fredericksburgh. If he should do so, our impression is that he will need all the cooperation he can get from the Harper's Ferry troops even temporarily to make good his own position. But, whether he attempts to hold the Manassas Junction, or decides to draw back, and take up a position nearer to Richmond, in either case, we are confident that the Harper's Ferry force will be withdrawn from its present dangerous, isolated and unsupported post.

It seems to us, indeed, that the greater part of this Harper's Ferry command must be withdrawn, even if no advance is made upon that place. The Virginia forces are now so widely scattered and unsupported that we can scarcely believe that any of their present advanced positions will be held longer than is necessary to delay and obstruct the advance of an army upon Richmond. That this advance will be much harrassed and gallantly resisted at the Rappahannock, and wherever else a temporary stand can be made on the way, we do not doubt; and we think it is almost susceptible of demonstration that the great battle-field of this contest will be not further north than the *south bank of the South Anna River*, about twenty miles this side of Richmond. On this line the whole rebel force can be easily and rapidly concentrated, and conveniently sustained, while in position, with great facilities for a retreat upon Richmond in the event of a defeat.

The Need of a Permanent Standing Army.

The experience of nearly a century of domestic quiet, the apparent absence of causes of internal disturbance, and the traditional foreign policy of our Government—"peace with all nations; entangling alliances with none"—had led our people to the belief that we were an exception to the rule which requires other nations to maintain a large standing army to act either as local police, or to resist foreign aggression. We are suddenly awakened from this dream. At the very moment our faith was the strongest in the permanence of our happy condition, we were nursing in our very bosom a treason which, for a time, threatened to blot us out from the list of nations. We recovered from the stunning blow, and, with unexampled celerity, placed a hundred thousand men in the field, to be immediately followed by another hundred thousand. Our first task is to subdue; next to preserve order. This for a time must be an enforced one. The great element of discord still remains, and must be watched by a powerful force. Confidence is a sentiment of slow growth, and it takes an equally long time for a subdued party to forget its defeats and heartily fraternize with the conquerors. We shall gladly extend amnesty to all who lay down their arms; but we can never again allow ourselves to be surprised and nearly overthrown. If Slavery remains undisturbed, we must not forget that it has been the sole cause of the rebellion, and may breed further disturbance. Men brought up under its influence differ radically from those nurtured in freedom. This natural divergence must be counteracted, as far as necessary, by force. Should the slave be partially freed, we must remember that he is of different race from ourselves; that there will soon be 5,000,000 of them within our borders, rendering necessary, by way of precaution, a strong arm to meet our anomalous condition which unites the totally different races under one Government.

To meet such a necessity, we must immediately commence the organization of a *standing* army. We cannot afford to call suddenly into the field citizens deeply immersed in industrial pursuits, involving as the summons does, disturbance and loss by which, in a few weeks, the labor of years may be sacrificed, without the possibility of anything like an adequate compensation in the shape of a *pay-roll*. The army, hereafter, must be made a *profession*, in which the officer and soldier embark for life, and who look forward for promotion from the efficiency and qualities displayed. We cannot afford to take a General, a Colonel, or a private from lucrative occupations, and discharge them in three months or three years, without the least provision for their support, or compensation for the sacrifices they make. We are fortunate in having such a class to call upon to put down insurrection; but peace, when conquered, must be maintained by an adequate standing army, adopted as their profession by those who enter it.

It is, of course, mortifying, after all our boastings, to confess that in this country, as in others, order must be maintained by force. It is by no means agreeable to assume the burdens which this necessity imposes. Had it not been for Slavery, we should have realized the highest ideal ever formed of us. We have fully proved, by the results achieved in the Northern States, the value of free institutions, and the capacity of the people for their maintenance. But we have united under the same Government, the most perfect freedom, and the most irresponsible of despotisms. These opposing ideas or systems, in their natural antagonisms, have come into desperate collision. Freedom must be at the expense of defending itself and the Government, and of reducing the despotic element to submission and order, from which freedom itself will be in time evolved. We shall then have another triumph in demonstrating that freedom is power, and in this way add to the debt which humanity already owes us.

Civil and Martial Law at Baltimore.

JOHN MERRIMAN, a citizen of Baltimore, was made prisoner the other day by the military authorities and confined at Fort McHenry. He had held a commission as Lieutenant in the rebel forces, and the company in which he served was armed with guns stolen from the Government arsenals. He was active in inciting the revolt which resulted in the murder of the Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, and he was taken while his hands were scarcely washed of the blood of those brave men to whose massacre he was accessory. He was the principal agent in the destruction of the bridges between Baltimore and Washington, which cut off the communication between those two cities. He was busy in attempting to organize the military of Baltimore against the Federal forces,—and for these offences he was arrested.

It was in behalf of such a man, imprisoned for such offences, that Chief Justice TANEY, with what haste the feebleness of age would permit, hurried down to Baltimore to interpose between him and the retributions of justice his writ of *habeas corpus*. No man knew better than Judge TANEY that he was perverting its uses, and prostituting its purposes; that under circumstances like those which prevailed at Baltimore and its vicinity, which, for the purpose of suppressing rebellion and for the preservation of the Government, were under military rule, the functions of the writ, so far as military arrests were concerned, were suspended. He knew that for offences such as MERRIMAN was accused of, the military, and not the civil arm, wielded the sword of justice. He knew that Gen. CADWALLADER could not, without a violation of honor and official duty, obey the writ.

Gen. CADWALLADER, as he should have done, as by the Constitution he was bound to do, refused obedience, and Judge TANEY, with great solemnity and in presence of a gaping mob, pronounced judgment against him as for a contempt of judicial authority, and issued his writ of attachment for his arrest. Again the General, in vindication of his official duty and his manhood, refused to submit to an arrest. And again Judge TANEY, sitting in solemn state, in presence of a vast concourse of people, solemnly declared the civil authority powerless to protect the rights of the citizens; that its arm was paralyzed and its power destroyed; and hypocritically deprecating the fact that the General was surrounded and protected by a force against which it would be folly to contend, announced his purpose to appeal to the Executive of the nation to enforce his judicial mandates, and retired in affected humility from the Bench.

Gen. CADWALLADER was, it is needless to say, right in refusing to surrender a traitor taken in arms against the Government to a Judge who sympathized in his treason. He was also right in refusing to submit to arrest under the attachment which followed. The wrong was in issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the greater outrage of requiring a brave and loyal man to surrender himself a prisoner, to be held in durance in judicial ante-rooms, and arraigned before a Judge who was himself steeped to the crown in the treason, which, as a loyal and a just man, he was bound to punish. Gen. CADWALLADER was right. The Government, we doubt not, sustain him, and we know that the people will honor him for his patriotic firmness.

As for Judge TANEY, there is nothing in his antecedents to prepare us for any different line of conduct. When he promulgated his opinion in the Dred Scott case, its enormity shocked the moral sense not of the North alone, but of the civilized world. The monstrous doctrine enunciated by the Chief Justice of the United States, that under the Constitution of the Republic—founded upon principles of liberty, and having for its object the perpetuation of justice and right—Slavery was a national, an outspreading and progressive institution, based on organic law, marching forward with the national flag, and expanding with the national domain, pervading alike States and Territories; and the still more monstrous doctrine, that under the Constitution the black man possessed no civil rights whatever, the friends of freedom everywhere—humanity itself—stood amazed at the ghastly paradox. It was fitting that the author of this libel upon our institutions, upon free government everywhere, and upon the Constitution should soil the ermine of justice by conspiring against the Government that had honored and trusted him, and go down through history as the Judge who draggled his official robes in the pollutions of treason.

It is melancholy enough to see young men, impelled by the ardor of youth, the impulsiveness of inexperience, and actuated by false ideas of patriotism, plunge into rebellion; but it is a thousand times more melancholy to see an octogenarian turning back from the grave, on the verge of which he was standing, to strike one last though impotent blow at the existence of a Government he has repeatedly sworn to support. This is precisely what ROGER B. TANEY is doing now. Too feeble to wield the sword against the Constitution, too old and palsied and weak to march in the ranks of rebellion and fight against the Union, he uses the power of his office to serve the cause of the traitors, by creating if possible an angry conflict between the military, organized in defence of the Constitution and the Union, and the civil authorities of Maryland. Out of this conflict he hopes to see arise an excitement that shall fan the smouldering fires of secession in that State into a flame;—that treason will find an apology for a new outbreak in a pretended support of the civil authority against military rule. No matter if this outbreak shall deluge his own State or its chief city in blood, if it shall occasion a diversion of the

loyal forces that are now marching to the overthrow of his Southern confederates, his object will have been accomplished.

THE SUNDAY LAWS CONSTITUTIONAL.—The question raised in the Sunday theatre cases, as to the constitutionality of the act of 1860, "To promote the public peace and order on Sunday," was argued in February, and decided yesterday, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judge ALLEN presiding, all the Judges concurring. The opinion is understood to be very elaborate, and will add to the well-earned reputation of the able Jurist whose attention has been given to this important subject. It is not known whether the counsel for the theatres will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. There would not seem to be much encouragement to contest further a statute uniformly sustained by the lower courts; but the friends of law and morals would not be reluctant to have that last step taken and thus settle the question for generations. Meanwhile it is certainly desirable that this and kindred statutes for the preservation of valued civil rights should be faithfully enforced, as is the evident purpose of our Police authorities.

PROVIDING FOR THE ARMY.

Necessity of Establishing a Distinct Department in the Government to Superintend the Commissariat.

The Commissariat of an army has never yet been complete in the organized military power of any nation. It is the last one that is provided for, and the first one that should be thought of. No nation in history ever lacked fighting men. No nation ever has sent a *perfectly equipped army* into a campaign—equipment meaning everything needed to eat, and drink, and wear, and sleep with, and fight in any emergency. Starvation has reduced the strongest garrisons. Men cannot fight on empty stomachs. Demoralization in armies grows up, in most instances, from incompleteness in the Commissariat. Men cannot fight in a campaign without the *means* of fighting, any better than a mechanic can work without tools and materials.

It has been proved all through human experience that no army, while it was well supplied with the absolute necessaries for the business in hand, ever became ineffective, unless from political or social causes. An obnoxious General, or a sudden change of events from any other cause, may produce some defection; but demoralization has seldom come from any other cause than an incomplete Commissariat. The bitterness that takes hold of the soldier's heart when he is not well fed, well clothed, well armed, well encamped, is so great, that is a thousand conflicts for the cause of justice, country and truth, mutiny has broken out, demoralization has come, and defeat has been the first of this state of things.

In the Commissary Department of our hastily organized Union army, there is no lack of men or money, and unless political or personal favoritism, and nepotism, prevail to a great extent, our national army will be well manned and well officered. The only danger will be that the men will not be taken care of. There is money enough to take care of them all, and that money will be spent as free as water. There is already rolling over the great North a *pactolus* of gold for this purpose. But there are some things that must be looked after now, since we have more men than we can equip, and more money than we can spend, which, well considered, will not only secure our triumph in the vindication of our Government against all its enemies, but do it cheaper, better and more effectually than it ever can be done, if these prudential considerations are left out of sight.

Although we are in spirit the most martial nation on the earth (with the exception of the French,) and although we are the most liberal, we have a set of people in America always looking at the main chance—always keeping the eye upon practical results. We have such unquenchable and irrepressible confidence in our resources, and ability to *improvise* them, we are very likely now to be "caught napping" in providing the tools for working out this great business we have taken in hand. CESAR himself was stabbed by a few assassins because he was taken unawares; and yet CESAR had left a million of corpses of the enemies of Rome in the rear of his legions. England suffered deeply in her exchequer and her soldiers, more deeply still in their privations in the Crimea, because the English Commissariat was so incomplete. This was not owing to any lack of money, or men, or means; but political *red tape* had swayed England so long that her army cost more to feed and clothe than any army that ever went on a campaign, and they were fed worse. Lord RAGLAN himself had no good dinner for thirty days, until a French officer gave it to him. The appropriations for army rations were considerably larger than for the French. But their food was badly cooked, their provisions were in bad condition, and they were badly fed throughout. At the same time SOYER, the immortal French cook, having been sent by the Emperor to take charge of the kitchens and the stomachs of 100,000 Frenchmen, gave every soldier and officer a fine meal twice a day, fit for any gentleman of taste, even an epicure, to eat and enjoy, at precisely 3 5ths of the expense that it cost the British Empire to feed badly the same number of men. The English soldier's camp cost more and was less comfortable than the Frenchman's. More Englishmen died from bad diet and unnecessary exposure than Frenchmen. Englishmen fight well always, but the French took the Malakoff. In fact the French were in such a physical and moral condition through that campaign that they nearly ran away with the glory of it. There is no danger that our men will not be supplied with arms and accessories, equipments and munitions, but on the very start we learn that some of our Northern regiments had nothing to eat but bad bread and raw pork, for thirty, or forty, or fifty hours. And even in the City of New-York, our troops have lain down on the wet ground with empty stomachs, and when called upon to reconstruct bridges, and relay railroad tracks, and lift locomotives from ditches, have worked in a hot sun, with no protection for the head except dark-colored caps, inviting sun-strokes, with nothing but uncooked provisions or musty crackers to eat, and for a wonder of all the ages, not enough fresh water to drink, and kept this up forty hours, making it a matter of heroism for soldiers to divide small rations of decent food between each other, from regiment to regiment—here is the danger; for this all comes from almost total neglect of a Commissariat system—a system which we have not got, and which we must have, or we shall have demoralization in our army, following exhaustion of strength, bad treatment, cheating and robbing by speculators from the stomachs, the backs, the hands of brave men, all means of enabling them to fight those great battles which is to make this Government eternal. Soldiers can endure a great deal—they expect it when they start. But they cannot suffer unnecessarily, either by robbery or neglect, without becoming demoralized. The better your men are on the start, the worse they become as you go on, if they are not looked after. When a free citizen offers himself, he means all there is in the universe that he has any interest in, his own life being the last thing he thinks of. His family, his possessions, all fade into nothing. He only goes to protect his flag, which alone makes all his other treasures worth anything.

With the experience of the world, which has been in a state of warfare as far as history gives any account of it, from the time that Cain killed Abel, down to that shot at Fort Sumter, and the raw pork and no water at Annapolis, we ought to learn something. Every General is more anxious to have his men's bellies taken care of than even his ammunition, for a man with an empty stomach cannot fight long, but the best battles on the earth have been won with the bayonet when the ammunition had given out. This is the secret *prestige* which has been imparted to the Zouave movement in military life. The *Zouave* means simply this, a man who, if he is fed and had the right kind of a bayonet on the end of his gun, wins a victory under any circumstances whatever. He may lose his revolver, his knife, his anything, but unless he faints from hunger in battle, he will put that sabre-bayonet into the bodies of his enemies before he stops; but a Zouave, when faint because he has nothing to eat, is no better soldier than a poltroon. Therefore, if the Government does not make a thorough provision in the Commissariat of the National army we may look for nothing but disorganization and defeat; demoralization, which will begin first among officers. The most intelligent men are those who appreciate most keenly neglect of this kind. And the greatest danger we now stand in is with political favorites. Sly, petty speculators will look upon this as a chance to have a good job, and make money out of the stomachs of these heroic fellows, that are making this Government everlasting. The whole object of this war is to settle one question, whether this Government can be destroyed or not. If we don't convince ourselves and the whole world that this Government cannot be broken up, there is no object in having any fight at all. Better to agree to dissolve peaceably than to live in doubt about the perpetuity of this Union.

There is only one mode of proceeding now that will accomplish this object. We have departments for the dispatch of business in our Government, and so must every Government have. We have got men whose sole business consists in taking care of the transmission of intelligence through the mails. We have one whose business it is to look after the War Department; one whose business consists in attending to the folio of the State in connection with its foreign relations chiefly, &c. We have, however, discovered that from time to time it was necessary to increase the number of our Departments in order to economise and render more effectual the movements of the Government. Hence we had to make a Department of the Interior, because our frontier is so extensive, and the sale of public land is so great &c, that it was necessary to have this whole Department turned over to a capable man who should manage those details, and take upon his shoulders the responsibility of having that work well done. Then again we had to make a new Department formally by having a Patent-office erected into a system; and the chief bureau, so called, has nothing to do but to occupy the time of a man of very great science, practical knowledge and experience. And so as the Government spreads itself it was enlarging the number of its departments, and increasing the number of effective and responsible men, in order to have the business of the country well done, just as a merchant or a ship-builder or a great manufacturer is obliged, in order to secure system in his mode of doing business, to hold certain men responsible for certain departments, that the work may be well done. It is so on the part of a ship, it is so in a family. There must be a head; there must be responsibility somewhere, and there cannot be work well done without calling some one responsible for it. At the present time the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Navy and the Department of War, are so lumbered up with the details of business that they cannot possibly answer the exigency of this occasion. Instead of 50 or 500 Commissaries and Commissary-Generals, all of whom, through lack of system, or lack of experience, or lack of organization, and partly from the conflict of State authority with the Federal authorities, and from various other causes, by which we are liable here to infinite mischief and hazardous results, we must have a new department in the Government, created at once; and this department should be the Commissariat Department, which will embrace furnishing the Government with whatever materials it wants for the prosecution of its business with the most effect, and with the greatest dispatch. This department is totally lacking in our Government. Each one of the departments now in existence, calling them eight, is embarrassed for what they want as material means for doing their duty, and rendering proper service to the nation; and there is a continual conflict going on, by which things cost infinitely more, and are much poorer and arrive later, and are much worse adapted to the object had in view. The lack of such department has been felt for sometime by this Government, but it is felt much more sensibly now; it will be felt more quickly, in a most fearful manner, with the Commissariat, which should embrace provision for everything that can be eaten or worn or slept under, or fought with, or transported for purposes of complete military equipment for the National army, to carry out the purposes of this tremendous war. Politicians have hitherto been, until for a generation past, elected to office. They are men of theory. They are many of them incompetent, and have been, to manage the affairs of a large manufacturing establishment, or a wholesale dry goods or grocery store. Now this is very well for times of peace; but we are come to short licks now, and we have got to have the tools to work out this job; and some man, who has got to do the work, is to be called upon and make a system of it. We have got to have in our wars a complete Commissariat organization, to furnish this army with everything they need at the time, as quick as it can be had on the spot, and as brief as the work can be done. There is infinite *economy* in this system. It will cost a great deal less money; second, it will cost a great deal less life; for it is well known by military men that only one man in nineteen that goes into battle is killed by the enemy. They dwindle; they melt away in the fatal malaria of neglect, speculation, robbing, cheating, non-delivery of materials; materials in the wrong place; materials coming too late; materials of bad quality, unprepared, untimely, expensive, ruinous.

Without some system based upon these results of the experience of nations, in going to war we shall certainly be guilty of a deadlier sin and a more fatal mistake than civilization has yet perpetrated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF PICTURES FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The large and handsome collection of paintings contributed by the artists of New-York to the General "Patriotic Fund," was brought under the hammer yesterday, by HENRY H. LEDES & Co., in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. There was a very good attendance, and contrary to general expectation the prices realized were excellent, considering the stringency of the times. Towards the close there was a little flagging, but the sale must be regarded as a complete success, and can hardly fail to give satisfaction to the liberal artists who have so cheerfully contributed their labor and talent to the cause. Upwards of four thousand dollars will be added to the fund by this sale. The first blood was drawn by Wm. Hart's picture, called "Moonlight on the Grand Menau," which reached $100, and was knocked down amidst much applause. Inman's "Black your Boots, Sir" brought $45; Casilear's "Swiss Mountains," $85; Gignoux's "Niagara," after a brisk competition in ten-dollar bids, was sold for $160; Bearc's "Reflection" only brought $60, and his caricature, "Beef for the Southern Army," $37 50; "Cumaeir Sibyl," by Louis Lang, $100, (there was only one bid for it;) "Homeward through the Stream," by A. F. Bellows, $140; "A Foxy Morning," by Eastman Johnson, $105; two landscapes, by Kensett, brought respectively $100 and $105; "Paolina," by H. P. Gray, $80; "Happy Summer-time," by G. A. Baker, $150; "Alps," by Casilear, $77 50; "Study," by Durand, $110; "Beatrice," by Huntingdon, $115; "The Life-Boat," by Warren, $60; "Death of Scipio," original drawing, by Darley, $75. These were the principal items; the others ranged from $45 down to $5. One hundred and thirteen pictures were disposed of. Mr. JOHN H. GOURLEY was called to the chair, in the absence of Gen. DIX, who was expected to be present. He made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and complimentary to the artists, concluding with an acceptable proposition for three cheers, which were given with great good will.

GAS EXPLOSION—FOUR MEN BURNED.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, JACOB SCHOTT and ADAM SCHOTT, his son, together with GRANT ADAMS and CHRISTIAN BANDAS, went together into a second-story bedroom, in the new building in Third-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, where they all resided, to repair a leakage in one of the gas pipes. Although warned not to take a light, they disregarded the precaution, and upon opening the door, the escaped gas immediately ignited with a loud explosion, seriously injuring the side walls, and shaking the whole building. The four men were each badly burned, and the elder SCHOTT and BANDAS are considered dangerously so. Officer BUNTZA, of the Nineteenth Ward, and others, hearing the explosion, immediately repaired to the place and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Physicians were called and the sufferers received proper attention.

ANOTHER BURNING FLUID DEATH.—JEANETTE SAMPENS, a girl seventeen years of age, and a native of Belgium, of No. 193 East Twenty sixth-street, died in the New-York Hospital, on Tuesday, from burns received in the explosion of a can of burning fluid. Her brother had spilled some of the fluid, and while wiping it up with a cloth set the can near the stove. He then threw the saturated cloth into the stove which immediately took fire, and the flames communicated to the can, which exploded and fatally burned the deceased.

COLLISION.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the steamer *John Brooks*, from Hartford, was coming through Hell Gate, when abreast of Hallet's Point she ran into the schooner *J. Goodspeed*, of Norwich, from Albany bound to an Eastern port, carrying away both masts and immediately sinking her. One of the masts in falling destroyed the pilot house of the steamer, and she afterwards drifted ashore. She was towed off by the Harlem ferry-boat *Sylvan Shore*, and came to the City.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Marine and Mercantile News—The Legislature Pledges the State to the Union—Military Movements.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, May 28.

The Pony Express, with later intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 18—P. M.

The Municipal election takes place Thursday next. It engrosses principal attention in San Francisco. The People's American party and Republican Union party are the only parties having candidates in the field, with prospects in favor of the former.

Both Houses of the Legislature have decided to adjourn on the 20th, and are rushing up unfinished business. The most important measure of State policy adopted is the passage of a law offering 5,000,000 acres of the School lands belonging to the State for sale, in limited quantities, at $1 25 per acre, on liberal credit. A system for reclaiming and bringing into market vast tracts of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State, has also been entered upon.

A series of Union resolutions, pledging the State fealty to the General Government, and her readiness to comply with any requisition for aid to suppress rebellion, have passed both Houses by large majorities.

The attempt to expunge the resolutions of censure against the late Senator BRODERICK for refusing to obey the instructions of the Legislature in regard to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, has failed, but a series of complimentary resolutions, eulogistic of the deceased, were passed by the Senate.

There is scarcely a ghost of a chance of the passage of a bill, providing for a special election for Members of Congress. This inaction is attributable to schemes of aspirants for Congressional honors, who think the chances of their election better next Fall than now.

The Legislature has proposed for adoption or rejection by the people several amendments to the State Constitution. One amendment proposes biennial sessions of the Legislature. Another authorizes the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Surveyor General for four years.

Both Houses have adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Congress to afford protection to the overland mail and telegraph routes.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol was the occasion of an imposing demonstration on the 15th inst.

As an evidence of the military spirit pervading, the San Francisco woolen factory has within ten days turned out 1,000 uniforms, completely made, and blankets for that number of men, to fill orders in this city and Marysville.

At a minor meeting, held in Alexandria County on Thursday evening, Senator MCDOUGALL said, in the course of an address, that treasonable organizations now existed in this State who were endeavoring to get possession of the Government. The meeting passed resolutions distrusting the fidelity of several officers of the State Militia, and expressing a reluctance to serving under them.

Lieut. JOHN TIPTON, of the Third Artillery, died at Benecia on the 19th of April.

The Humboldt *Times*, of the 11th, states that J. B. COLLINS arrived there on the 10th from the mountains, and reports that two engagements have been had since the last advices, resulting in the death of fifteen Indians, and the troops are still hunting the straggling parties of the savages who have not fled beyond reach.

Major ARMITAGE, who has been in command of the military post at San Diego, has resigned his command on account of his sympathy with the Secessionists, and is going east.

The Overland Mail Company have sent a detachment of men from Los Angeles, with eight six-horse teams and forty horses to Salt Lake. The Company are removing their stock to the central line as fast as possible.

Gen. JOHNSON, late commanding the Pacific Division United States Army, is spending a few weeks in Los Angeles, with his brother-in-law, Dr. S. T. GRIFFIN, prior to his departure for his home in Texas.

Company K, 62 men, First Dragoons, Maj. COLTON commanding, recently stationed at Fort Lyon, arrived at Los Angeles on Wednesday last, and pitched their tents about half a mile from the city, where they will remain for the present. The company is in fine health and spirits, and sound to a man in defence of the Union.

Dr. GOULD, of Fort Humboldt, has resigned his position of Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, and left for Alabama, his native State. He returns to the South for the reason that his home and relations are there and his sympathies are with the Secessionists.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues fairly active, and prices steady, with a hardening tendency, without noticeable change since the departure of the last Pony Express.

170 bbls. Billing's Hams, some in good condition, sold at auction to-day at $10 10 @ 100 lbs. for 1850s, and $10 70 for 1660s. Spirits Turpentine slow of sale, at $1 26. Candles, Sugar, Castile Soap and pure spirits exhibit a shade lower in prices. Sight Exchange on New-York, for to-day's Pony Express, is 6@10 @ cent. premium. With those who draw at all the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS refuses to sell Exchange.

A large auction sale of real estate, to settle an estate, took place yesterday, when some $100,000 worth of property, in limited quantities, brought better prices than before realized this season.

SHIPPING.

Arrived 16th, United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary*, from Panama. Also, bark *Sea Nymph*, Melbourne; ship *Renown*, from New-York; *Coquimbo*, from Hong Kong; 17th, *Benj. Franklin*, from New-York; 16th, ship *True Briton*, from London; U. S. brig *Floyd*, Columbia River.

Sailed 16th, brig *Agnes*, for Sydney.

The *St. Louis* is anxiously expected from Panama, being now 20 days overdue.

Fire at Stockbridge, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Wednesday, May 29.

One of the paper mills of PRENTICE C. BAIRD, of Lee, was burned early this morning, with all the contents. Insurance $14,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Congressional Election in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 29.

RICHARD HARRISON, Union candidate, has been elected to Congress from the Seventh Ohio District to fill TOM CORWIN'S vacancy.

Tobacco Fair in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 29.

The Tobacco Fair at SPRATT'S warehouse was a decided success. Two hundred and fifty-three hogsheads were opened for competition, which sold at prices exceeding an average of last year.

The Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, May 29—Midnight.

No signs of the steamer *Hibernian*. Wind light west.

News from Havana.

The mail steamship *Bienville*, WM. RATHBONE, commanding, from Havana 25th inst., at 6 P. M., with mails and passengers to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co., arrived last evening.

The Havana market has been more active. Sugars, No. 12, at 5¾ to 6¾ reals per arrobe. Stock in Havana, 250,000 boxes. Molasses rather quiet, at 1¾ to 1¾ reals for clayed, and 1¾ to 2¼ for Muscovado.

Freights—American vessels for the standard, Falmouth and orders, £23/4 to £3¾; other flags, Falmouth and orders, £3¾ to £4¼. Exchanges drooping. London, 60 days sight, 4 to 5 premium. Paris, 60 days sight, 7⅛ to 8⅛ discount. New-York, Boston, &c., 2 to 4 discount. New-Orleans and South no business whatever.

Business confidence is not yet restored. Money stringent at 7 to 9 Bank discount, and 12 to 14 Street.

No sickness whatever in the city or harbor.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor BARILI, and Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN. The programme contains an excellent selection of music. We are not likely to have another such entertainment for many months to come.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Imperial Zouaves will be given at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to-night, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Baptist Union.

ADOPTION OF PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

The Baptist Union Convention, composed of members of the Baptist Church, representing all of the free and some of the Slave States, convened, yesterday, in the Pierrepont-street Church. A. B. CASWELL, Esq., of Brooklyn, occupied the chair. After the opening exercises, a committee appointed to express the views of the Convention in the present crisis, submitted, through Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, the following:

The Assembly of Baptists gathered from the various Northern States of the Union, would, at the present solemn crisis of the national history, put on record some expression of their judgment, as Christians loving their country, and seeking, in the fear and from the grace of God, its best interests.

We are threatened to be rent, as a people, into two hostile camps. Several States of the Union have claimed to release themselves, by their own act, from the National Constitution and Union, having formed what they ordainate as a Confederacy. They have seized on national forts, treasures, armaments and ships. Such proceedings on the part of any neighboring community, would be held to be virtual war. Yet there has been no precedent declaration, such as in modern civilization inaugurates ordinary hostilities. They have bombarded a national garrison. The general Government at Washington have refused to recognize the alleged right of secession, and have proclaimed their right and their purpose to re-occupy the National property and defences thus usurped.

One of the foremost statesmen in the new Government, and himself the second executive officer of the new assumed Confederacy, has declared African Slavery the immediate cause of the revolution thus attempted. He has alleged that the old—and, as the North deem it, the only existing—Constitution, regarded Slavery as wrong in principle, and that the founders of the Constitution expected the bondage in some way and in some time to vanish. He declares of the new Confederate States, that they assume as their basis the fundamental erroneousness of such original estimate and expectation on the part of the fathers of our land. Accepting not only the propriety but the perpetuity of such servitude, he places the new Government on the alleged inferiority of the negro race as its corner stone. He claims for the new Confederacy, that it is the first government in all history thus inaugurated on this new truth, as he would call it. He invites the Northwestern States to enter the Confederacy; but he anticipated the disintegration of the older States; and he declares that in the case of these last, admission to the new Confederacy must be not merely by reconstruction but reorganization and assimilation. African bondage seems required as the mortar that is to agglutinate, and the rock that is to sustain the reconstructed and rebuilt sovereignty that shall include even these last.

Men high in position in the new organization of the South have proclaimed the intent of seizing the national capital, and of planting their flag on the seat of the Northern State Government. The President of the United States has summoned a large and formidable force to the Metropolis of the Union rallying to the defence of the General Government.

Remembering their own character, as the servants of the Prince of Peace, this assembly would speak fraternally, not needlessly exasperating strife, but also with frankness and decision, as not indorsing injustice. The Church of Christ is a kingdom not of this world. But the men of the Church are not the less bound to recognize and boldly uphold all rightful secular government. The powers that be are ordained of God, and the magistracy is by his will to bear the sword not in vain. Christ, in his mission ship would not be made a judge or divider as to the statutes of this earth. But he did not therefore abrogate the tribunal of earthly judgment. To Cæsar he bade us render Cæsar dues. He cherished and exemplified patriotism when answering to the appeal made to Him in behalf of that Gentile ruler, as for one who loved "our" Jewish nation. He showed it when weeping as He predicted the coming woes of his own people and of their chief city. The Gospel of Christ then sanctions and consecrates true patriotism.

Shall the Christians of the North accept the revolution thus to be precipitated upon them, as warranted and necessary? Or shall they acquiesce in it as inevitable, dismissing the question of its origin to the irrevocable past? Shall they await hopefully the verdict of the nations and the sentence of Providence upon the new basis of this extemporized Confederacy? Meanwhile, shall they submit passively to the predicted disintegration of their own North, pondering wistfully the possibilities of their own reorganization to qualify them for admission upon the novel platform, and for their initiation into the new principles of this most summary revolution?

The memories of the past and the hopes of the future, History and Scripture, the fear of God and regard to the well-being of man, the best interest of their own estranged brethren at the South, and their own rights and their duties, not to themselves and their children only, but as stewards of constitutional liberty in behalf of all other nations, encouraged by our success as such remotest nations are, baffled, misled by our failure as such nations would necessarily be, all considerations unite in anuiting up the Christians of the North to one cause. The following resolutions present compendiously what in our judgment is the true course of our churches and people.

Resolved, That the doctrine of secession is foreign to our Constitution, revolutionary and suicidal, setting out in anarchy and ending its ultimate issue in despotism.

Resolved, That the National Government deserves our loyal adhesion and unstinted support in its wise forbearing and yet firm maintenance of the national unity and life, and that sore, long and costly as the conflict may be, the North has not sought it, and the North will not shun it, if Southern aggressions persist; and that a surrender of the National Union and of our ancestral principles, would involve sorer evils of longer continuance and vaster costliness.

Resolved, That the wondrous uprising in strangest harmony and largest self-sacrifice of the whole North, to assert and vindicate the national unity, is cause of grateful amazement and grateful acknowledgment to the God who sways all hearts and orders all events; and that this resurgent patriotism, wisely cherished and directed, may, in God's blessed discipline, correct evils that seemed growing chronic and irremediable, in the national character.

Resolved, That fearful as is the scourge of war even in the justest cause, we need as a nation to humble ourselves before God for the vain glory, self confidence, greed, venality and corruption of manners too manifest in our land; in the waste of property and life, its invasion of the Sabbath, its demoralization and its barbarism, we see the evils to which it strongly tends, but that waged in a good cause and in the fear of God, it may be to a people, as it oft in past times has been, a school stern but salutary for enduring good. In this struggle the churches of the North should by prayer for them, and the distribution of Scripture and tract, and the encouragement of devout chaplains, seek the religious culture of their brave soldiers and mariners.

Resolved, That the North seek not, in any sense, the subjugation of the South, or the devastation of their homes by reckless and imbruted mercenaries; but believe most firmly the rejection, were it feasible, of the Constitution and Union, would annihilate the safeguards of Southern peace.

Resolved, That the Churches of our denomination be urged to set apart the last Friday of June as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer for the interposition of God's gracious care, to hinder or limit the conflict, to stay the wrath and sanctify the trial; and that one hour also in the Friday evening of each week be observed as a season of intercession privately for our country during the present conflict, its period of her gloom and peril.

Resolved, That brought nearer as eternity and judgment are in such times of sharp trial and sudden changes, it is the duty of all to redeem more earnestly the fleeting hour—the duty of all Christ's people to see that the walls of Zion be built even in troublous times, and to hope only and ever in that wonder-working God, who made British missions to India and the South Seas to grow amid the Napoleon wars, who trained in Serampore missions HAVELOCK, the Christian warrior, as two centuries before He had prepared, in the wars of the Commonwealth, the BAXTER who wrote, as army chaplain, the *Saint's Everlasting Rest*, and BUNYAN, who described for all after time the Pilgrim's Progress and the Holy War.

Resolved, That what was bought at Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown was not, with our consent, sold at Montgomery; that we dispute the legality of the bargain, and in the strength of the Lord God of our fathers still hope to contest, through this generation, if need be, the feasibility of the transfer.

(Signed,) WM. R. WILLIAMS, of N. Y.
RUFUS BABCOCK, of N. J.
E. E. CUMMINGS, of N. H.
J. HYATT SMITH, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BAKER, of N. Y.
WM. H. SHAILER, of Maine.
S. B. SWAINE, of Mass.

Some discussion followed this report—the opposition to it being that the language was not strong enough. Dr. MALCOLM, of Philadelphia, moved to amend the resolution providing that "one hour in the Friday evening of each week be observed as a season of intercession privately for our country during this period of her gloom and peril," by striking out the portion quoted, as it was Pharisaical and would not be observed. The amendment was accepted, and the report and resolutions were then adopted almost unanimously.

New-Jersey.

A YOUNG SPORT.—A lad, 14 years of age, named ZACARIAH, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, charged with having stolen $25 from his mother, Mrs. LETITIA MALONE, of No. 120 Coles-street, on the day previous. Mrs. MALONE is the woman arrested a few days since, charged with keeping a disorderly house for the resort of vile persons. ZAC, who was born in Vera Cruz, while his mother was a camp follower in the Mexican war, after getting the money went to Elizabeth, taking with him a companion. At that place ZAC attracted considerable attention from the lavish manner of expenditures for refreshments, and he was accordingly taken into custody and brought to Jersey City. On his person was found about $5 and a pistol and ammunition. The boy claimed that the money was his own, it being interest of money left to him by his father. A few years since ZAC was kidnapped from Philadelphia, and was held as a slave in Maryland for six years, when he was finally traced out and released by his mother. He will be provided for.

EXPLOSION IN A LABORATORY—TWO PERSONS INJURED.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, an alarm of fire was caused by an explosion which occurred in the second story of a house, corner of Garden and Second streets, Hoboken. It appears that a German named SCHEPP, was mixing some chemicals or experimenting with powder, and by rubbing the material, of which there was a considerable quantity, too briskly, it ignited and caused a heavy explosion. The shock was so great that four windows and the entire sash were blown out, and Mr. SCHEPP and a chemist in his employ were prostrated on the floor, receiving severe injuries.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

20,000 yds. English Velvet Carpets at $1 to $1 25 ₱ yd.
25,000 yds. Eng. Brussels Carpets, 75c 80c., 85c ₱ yd.
35,000 yds. Ingrain Carpeting at 25c., 30c., to 70c ₱ yd.
10,000 yds. Floor Oil-Cloths, 25c. ₱ yd. and upwards.

Rugs, mats, matting, window-shades, druggets, table and piano covers, stair-rods and carpets, at prices far below any quoted

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Those performing beasts at Barnum's Museum have established thousands. They close their exhibition before [illegible] to other novelties.

Fine Sail for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Our Entire Coast is About to be Blockaded.—The life of every man in the service will be endangered not only from the common casualties of war but the risk of drowning; the first cannot be avoided, but the last may by being protected with one of our Life-Preserving Vests. These vests, when worn, cannot be distinguished from like garments in ordinary wear. They are stylish and cheap. See what one of our best citizens writes:

"Gentlemen: I have examined the Improved Life-Preserving Vest, invented by T. A. Delano, and have seen it put to many severe tests all of which it has so admirably stood that I consider it a perfect protector against drowning. (Signed) GEORGE W. C. LUM, Captain U. S. Engineers." Over five thousand of our Navy officers and of the merchant service, now use and recommend them. Call and see them, and our beautiful Dresses for Bathing. Also, Women's and Children's Life Preserving Waists, at the salerooms of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York.

Marsh's New Truss Office, No. 710 Broadway.—Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, Marsh's new Relief Truss just introduced, applied and warranted satisfactorily. Trusses for laborers applied from $2 up—also, a full assortment of the best silk elastic goods for enlarged veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder braces and Suspensory bandages

C. MARSH, No. 710 Broadway, above 4th-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

Rupture, Varicocele, Piles and Enlarged VEINS.—Dr. RIGGS' office, for the radical treatment of the foregoing diseases, is at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 548 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

NOBLE—HAWKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks D.D., GEO. W. C. NOBLE, of Boston, to LAURA, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Boston papers please copy

FAXON—CUFF.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, THOMAS C. FAXON to MARTHA E. CUFF both of this City.

LEWIS—HATFIELD.—In this City, by Rev. J. Poisal, ALFRED W. LEWIS to SARA, daughter of Edmund Hatfield, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MACKELLAR—HOBLY.—In Harlem, on Wednesday May 22, by Rev. Valentine Buck, ROBERT MACKELLAR, Esq., of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., to Mrs. FRANCES HOBLY, of Harlem.

REID—PARKES.—In Brooklyn, Saturday May 4, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. D. W. Dillar, JOHN W. REID and RUTH, eldest daughter of the late Peter Parkes, of Gloucester, England.

WINANS—MASON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday May 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, THEODORE L. WINANS to NELLIE M., eldest daughter of A. G. Mason, Esq., all of Jersey City.

BELKNAP—WARREN.—In Concord, N. H., on Monday, May 27, by Rev. F. N. Knapp, A. HERBERT BELKNAP, of Concord, to JULIA A. WARREN, daughter of Gardiner Warren, Esq., of Cambridgeport, Mass.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. ISABELLA S., wife of L. Chapman, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 325 West 22d st., without further notice.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, SARAH FAULKNER, wife of Dr. V. Mott Francis, and daughter of Charles Carville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 3½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, without further invitation.

BURGESS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, at No. 48 Clarkson st., in the sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection, MARY ANNE BURGESS, aged 61 years.

Her friends, and members of the late King st. Church are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) May 30, at 3 o'clock.

VARLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of C. Dixon Varley, M. D., aged 33 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 6 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut on Saturday morning for interment.

CUTHELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, JAMES CUTHELL, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 344 West 23d-st., Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 29, ALBERT T., only son of John T. and Elizabeth A. Carpenter in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 11 Vandam-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pleasantville for interment.

WEBBER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28, of inflammation of the lungs, CAROLINE WEBBER, widow of the late Philip Webber.

The funeral service will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, in 40th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day (Thursday,) May 30, at 2 P. M., to which her relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GALLOWAY.—In this City, on Tuesday night, May 27, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 631 Hudson st., this day, (Thursday,) the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

☞ New York country papers please copy.

STIEF.—On Wednesday, May 29, HENRY A., son of the late F. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or take care of children; she is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days, if not employed, at No. 276 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A GENteel Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and would make herself useful; no objection to the country or to travel. Apply at No. 90 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a respectable family, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; good City reference from her last place can be given. Can be seen at No. 55 Thirty-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, and can do fine fluting, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain seamstress; no objection to the country. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 239 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 157 Christopher-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, and take care of children or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 115 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and take care of children or to do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as the bes of City reference; has lived in the first families in this City. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at the house of her former employer, who will take great pleasure in recommending her, No. 30 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable German young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 305 Bleecker-st., in tailor store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel, or go to the country for the Summer; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, with a reference of four years from her late employer, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; could take a place as nurse, or plain sewer; can do up fine clothes nicely; understands her duties thoroughly. Apply at No. 5 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chamber maid and waitress in a private family; is willing to take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse and do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at 92 Concord st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An experienced person wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; in a private family in City or country; wages no object; best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 24th st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 112 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the china store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to the country; can give best City references. Call at No. 166 East 14th st., two doors from 1st-av., at bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress: the best City reference. Can be seen at No 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assisting in washing, if required; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can give best reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 344 6th-av., in the rear building, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first class cook; has lived in several of the first families in this City; has no objections to go in the country; wages no object if a nice place; best City reference. Call at, or address, No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; has no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Call for two days, at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, baking bread, desserts and cake making; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference for five years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 23d st., be tween Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands how business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 7th-av., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, gravies, pastries and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 373 1st-av, Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objection to assist in washing; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies creams and preserves; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at 290 1st av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, who perfectly understands her business. Inquire at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place; she is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 24th-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking in all its styles; no objection to a boy; can give best City references. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN wants a first class cook's situation; understands fine business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 249 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable women, situations; wish to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given from their last places; have no objections to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as cook; and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No 13 Union Court, University place, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 149 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small family; good references; can be seen for two days at No. 230 Jay st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman as plain cook in a small private family, and assist in washing and ironing; she has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Apply at No. 196 Itav., between 23d and 24th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate hand at her business; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 Reade-st., near Hudson, second floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place can be given. Apply at No. 239 Mulberry-st., near Prince, first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a very good cook, who is willing to assist in the washing; Can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches: has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 East 36th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—SITUATION WANTed, by a woman who is an excellent cook and baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuits; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry st.; good references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most competent woman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes nice bread, biscuit, rusk, and is an excellent laundress; will milk cows, and makes butter very good. Best of City reference. No objections to any part of the country. A home preferred to high wages. Call at No 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman with four years' reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pie, and an excellent washer and ironer of gentlemen's shirts and ladies' finery. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American woman, a situation as housekeeper to a widower. Call at No. 140 Allen-st., corner Rivington, over the drug-store, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and excellent laundress; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 558 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a hard-working young woman, a situation in the country to do general housework; makes nice bread, biscuit, &c; is a good washer and ironer; will milk cows and make butter; is willing to do all she can. Good reference. Wages $4 or $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, to do general housework or kitchen work; is a good plain cook washer and ironer. The best City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 330 West 25th-st., near 10th-av., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family, in City or country, to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 94 24th st., first floor, near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, the best of City reference given as to capability and good character. Call at No. 290 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; not afraid to work; can manage milk and butter; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young American as lady's maid, to travel to Europe or California; understands hair-dressing, and would take charge of children; the best of City references. Call or address for two days, L. K., No. 206 West 28th st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle aged English woman would like a situation to take charge of an invalid lady, or has no objection to travel to any part; most respectable reference given. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS, Nurse, No. 79 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A MOST COMPETENT person wishes a situation as lady's maid or housekeeper; she understands hair dressing, dressmaking, millinery, and washing of fine laces; is accustomed to travel. Address by note, L. M., No. 331 6th av., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as lady's maid or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City references. May be seen for two days, at No. 9 East 22d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent person as a first class dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; understands hairdressing and doing up ladies fine muslins; would have now no objection to travel with a lady; reliable reference. Call or address No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A PROTestant, who has had many years' experience in the care of children, desires a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; is a good seamstress; recommendations from the first families in the City. Apply at No. 269 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; has lived ten years as nurse; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 36th st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to obtain a situation as infant's or child's nurse. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 6 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and plain sewer; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; will do chamberwork or would like to travel with a baby; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as nurse to an invalid and to attend to housekeeping; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork, as well as to sew. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her present employer, No. 211 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a place for a very good girl, whose services she no longer needs, as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; is experienced in taking care of children, honest and obliging. Call for two days at No. 260 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do waiting or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth or to co plain sewing, and to operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and children's clothing; good City reference can be had. Can be seen, for two days, at No 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of babies from their birth, and would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 89 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, and will make herself generally useful; city reference. Call at No. 148 East 26th st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED By a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; would have no objection to go in the country; City references given. Apply to A. Reed, No. 307 Broadway, N. Y.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class nurse and seamstress; no objection to leave the City; good City reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 4th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A FRENCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation with a family going to Europe, to take the care of children. She can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 30 West 21st st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl as nurse for small children; can do plain sewing; an American family preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 25 Chrystie-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, BY A healthy married woman; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 368 4th st., Mrs. SILVA.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in some respectable private family, in City or country; has no objection to light chamberwork, or to wait on a lady if required; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 48 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 192 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork. Call or address, for two days, at No. 236 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of children or do waiting; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days; has no objections to go in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—An experienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as seamstress or do light chamberwork, or would take charge of growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress ladies' hair, and operate on sewing machine; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 263 Mulberry-st., one door from Prince, over the bakery.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by an American young girl of respectability as seamstress and children's nurse; understands all kinds of tailoring; would have no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 198 East 15th st., corner 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young girl of respectability, as seamstress and children's nurse; would have no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen until suited at No. 269 1st av., near 16th st.

AS WAITRESS.—A GIRL WISHES A PLACE As waitress and chambermaid; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 230 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED By an American young woman, as professed waitress, or would wait upon a lady; can do plain sewing; understands fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has no objection to the country.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; has the best of City and country references; the country preferred. Inquire in the candy-store, No. 1,410 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do waiting and chamberwork of a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 15 Lispenard court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 8th-av., from 10 to 12, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has now many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES A situation with a family going to Europe to take the care of children; she can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 30 West 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED WOman wishes to travel with a family to any part of Europe. Can be seen for three days at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, French dyer's.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No. 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER, GROCERY CLERK, or light porter in a jobbing house, or any respectable business. A young man of sober, steady and industrious habits having had entire charge of a hotel, and has also had long experience in grocery and provision business, wants a situation in either of the above-named lines; no objection to the country or to going waiting place; best of reference. Call for two days or address Box No. 376 6th av.

AS BUTLER.—THE ADVERTISER, A STEADY, respectable man, wants employment in the above capacity; can give the very best of City reference. Address BUTLER, Box No. 1,419 New-York Post-office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, American, a situation as coachman and groom; knows his business to perfection; is an extra hand with a horse in any shape; is honest, sober, willing and obliging, with good reference; prefers the country. Address COACHMAN, by note, No. 38 Gardenst., Hoboken, N. J., for four days. Will meet the gentleman any place he wishes.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at, or address COACHMAN, No. 157 East 32d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, A PROTestant, educated to the medical treatment of horses, wants a situation as coachman and groom; as satisfactory references given. Can be seen at No. 28a East 9th-st., or is not addressed J. W. B., will be punctually attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man who understands his business, thoroughly, and is willing to go in the country. Can be seen at Disney's saddlery, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address W. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a single man; is strictly temperate, obliging in every way; has the highest recommendations. Call or address R. P., at R. Campbell's, Sadaler, No. 504 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as coachman; can give best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address C. A. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—An honest sober and active young man wishes a situation; is a careful and judicious driver, and an excellent groom; understands the management of horses thoroughly; is a very useful man about the house, being of a willing disposition and obliging; has good reference. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses perfectly. Has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can come well recommended. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable single man wants a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful around a place; country preferred; has satisfactory reference Address O. M., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man; is competent and not afraid to work; has good City and country recommendations. Address G. H. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young married man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; no objection to go in the country; best of reference given. Call or address No. 327 East 10th st., second floor. Two years in last place.

AS COACHMAN, AND TO ASSIST IN GARDENING.—Wanted, a situation by a young man; good references given. Address A. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A WELL DISPOSED, HARD working young man, desires a situation in the country or City; has been raised on a farm; is a careful hand over horses; will assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful. Can milk if required. Apply No. 378 6th av. Wages from $8 to $10 per month.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman; understands his business in both and the laying out of new places; can be well recommended by his employers; will make himself useful. Can be seen by addressing a note to JOHN GARDENER, North Orange Post-Office, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single young man as groom, who understands his business perfectly, or would have no objection to take care of one horse and cow, and make himself generally useful about a small country place. Call at present employer's, No. 11 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by an experienced young man; fully understands his duties—the training and riding of young horses; can wait at table, or would take a coachman's place if offered; has long discharges from English families of distinction, and can be highly recommended by the family he has left in this City; no objection to any part. Address A. B. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young and steady man; understands his business thoroughly; has the very best City reference from his last place; will be willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address Wad. E., drug storeman for the Fifth-av. Hotel or at Dr. Neergard's, corner of 28th st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young Irishman as a waiter in a private family; is capable of his duties, is of an obliging disposition; has first-class testimonials; is neat and clean in his habits; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 811 Broadway, or No. 1,192, in drug store, corner of 28th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a hotel at the watering place, Newport preferred. A note addressed to J. C., No. 62 Leonard-st., will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter man, by a young man; can come well recommended. Notes addressed to L. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, to No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable steady man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address H. E., No. 746 or 383 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, for two days, where he has lived for four years.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waiter or to do chamberwork and waiting; five years City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT 21 years, who understands the care of cattle, is anxious to find a situation about a gentleman's place; can milk; no objection to take care of a horse and drive occasionally; can give the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address W. K. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED, BY A MAN OF EXperience, a situation as miller; will introduce a valuable improvement in the art of sharpening stones which will facilitate the operation; is recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. TILLOTSON, Rochester, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MAN OF the best reference; any place in the City or suburbs no matter what to do, so as not to be idle; hard work no objection; wages no object. Address A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—AN engineer, millwright, general mechanic, and fair accountant, desires a situation. References unquestionable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, TO GO IN THE country for the Summer months; she must perfectly understand her business and bring City reference. Apply at No 8 East 12th st., before 11 o'clock in the morning, or after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a good cook, who will assist in washing at home. None need apply without good references. Call at No. 171 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a good cook, washer and ironer. None but first estants with good City reference need apply. Call at No. 178 West 24th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER. A Married man, who can do all kinds of work on a farm will be paid $16 per month and house rent, and other perquisites allowed. Send name and residence with reference as to sobriety, honesty and ability to N. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, New-York.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH MAN or a Scotchman, with a small family or single, on a farm-work. Apply, between 1 and 3 P. M., at the feed store, No. 18 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for three days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SMART GIRL who understands fine washing, and can come well recommended; none but those accustomed to the entire charge of a laundry need apply at No. 51 6th-av., southeast corner 16th st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A GENTLEMAN.—BY O. G. BUCKWITH & Co., No. 310 Pearl-st., N. Y., in every city, town and village in the State to sell A. Richards & Co's combined glue and cement, an article needed in every family. Energetic men are making from $4 to $6 a day. Send stamps for return postage.

WANTED—A CLERK ON A SUSAME AT also, a stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN a modern stone-front house, where a few select boarders only are taken, will let, with board, a handsomely furnished front room second floor, with hall room adjoining, also a fine front basement suitable for a physician's office. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. No. 8 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a small family, an invalid or aged person will find a pleasant home; house with all the modern improvements; breakfast at 8½ o'clock; dinner at 7 o'clock. No. 212 West 30th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had, single or en suite, with board, in a small, agreeable family, where may be enjoyed a pleasant home. Apply at No. 83 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, with board, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with a private family; at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMilies and single gentlemen, or suites of rooms on first and second floor, fully furnished for housekeeping, can be had at No. 26 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, With or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL rooms can be had in one of the finest locations in the City by applying at No. 30 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, to a gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 640 6th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD CAN BE had in a private family residing on Myrtle-av., between Throop and Yates avs., one of the most delightful locations in the city, about 30 minutes' ride from the Fulton Ferry, via Myrtle-av. cars. The location is exceedingly pleasant for a Summer residence and commands a fine view of the whole city. Address Box No. 2,931 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED Rooms and partial board for two gentlemen may be had at No. 73 State-st., within five minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic street ferries. Accommodations in all respects first-class. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS MAY BE had on the second and third floors, in a delightful location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at Elliott-place, seven doors south of Fulton-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the city, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A first-class house in 23d-st., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, two large front rooms, with smaller rooms connecting, or single rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address L. E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Clinton-av. Congregational church and near a car route; require one large, airy and pleasant room; references exchanged. Address stating full particulars, W. H. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A PRIVATE family will let to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a handsome room, with full or part board; house has all the modern conve

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $5o5,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 28 June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 8th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the 5th day of June; two-fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the 30th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, will be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 20 June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of the principal.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, or their order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No. 25 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREpared to retire all of their acceptances and notes as well as those of their late firm maturing prior to 1st of August, at the legal rate of interest. Holders thereof, desiring to avail of this offer will please present their vouchers within ten days from this date, at the office of

LAFMAN & KEMP, Druggists,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,166 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 120 Atlantic-st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized		$500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $106,000, has been done since May 1.		
The population of Chicago is about		115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:		
Ponds issued for hydraulic purposes		1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	$900,000	
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled	15,000	885,000
City debt bonds outstanding		484,000
Floating debt		570,110
Total		$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and rewerage funds		202,000
Total		$2,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale-room, No. 52 William st., a good variety of INSURANCE STOCKS, BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other miscellaneous SECURITIES, suitable for profitable investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the Salesroom. Next regular sale, MONDAY, June 3.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It acts a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 185 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing it and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann st.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRISEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Passion, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. HARLAN, No. 195 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free. Sold also by WALLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. F. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. BOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 49 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—A new medical invention which is a sure guarantee, will be forwarded by mail with explanatory pamphlet, upon receipt of $1. Address by letter Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THELIG, No. 626 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been pointed to a cure by no calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Divinity-st., New-York City, established in 1847, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S SPECIFIC DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the depressing or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME DRIVING phaeton, with top on back seat, of the style called "Central Park," carries four persons, including driver; in excellent order; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Also, a pair of fine horses. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 395 Broadway.

Also a good coupé rockaway; to seat four persons; price $300; cost originally $475.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO NEW LIGHT ROCKaways, with jump seats; a new light Barouche for one or two horses; a light coach in perfect order, and an open carriage. Also, a desirable pair of private carriage horses, and a fine single horse, young and sound. Apply at the red brick stable on alley, No. 20 east 37th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR of roadsters, in private hands, perfectly gentle, sound and fast. They may be seen at the first residence north of High Bridge Hotel, on 10th-av. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 5, second story, rear.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are fireproof and fire-proof
W. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF 15½ HANDS HORSES, that can go in 2:50 in a square gait, not over eight years old. Address Box No. 271 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXtensive stock of Furniture, at No. 161 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.

This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates.

CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $75 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK THIS DAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood and gilt mantel glasses, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus; do in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets; oak and walnut library and dining room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers—Salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) May 31, at 10½ A. M., from the dwelling house No. 35 Washington-place, near Broadway—A very large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, and a full assortment of other parlor furniture, mantel and pier mirrors, lace and brocatelle curtains, enameled cloths and decorations, very handsome dining room suite, china dinner and tea sets, rosewood piano, rosewood bedsteads and chamber suites, mattresses and beds, enameled suites, sofas, lounges, couches, &c. Also a good variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence,

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 31, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of valuable standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences; many of them are of the best editions and richly and substantially bound. Also, a variety of miscellaneous publications; and also a collection of law books, including reports, treatises, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PAINTINGS &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candelabras, bronzes; also the elegant painting, Love of the Angels, an original by Mozzanti; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY next. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 253 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., genteel Household Furniture Pictures, &c., consisting of Crossley's extra Brussels carpets, parlor suite, black French walnut covered green reps, Turkish easy chairs, crimson reps, elegant carved rosewood piano, Louis XIVth style, made by Boardman, cost $650; lace curtains, carved rosewood centre table, oval pier mirror, vases and works of Art, valuable oil-paintings, by Lilly, Spencer and others; engravings, mahogany suite, covered hair-cloth and green damask curtains, Brussels rugs, bronze statuettes, rosewood extension table, black walnut chairs, arm do, mantel vases, chandeliers, silver tea set, 6 pieces; plated ware, china and glass do., mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, mattresses and bedding, carpets and other furniture, including kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction-rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, rosewood piano and stool, elegant rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocade; marble top centre tables, mahogany sofas, parlor chairs, lounges, mahogany rockers, silver-plated ware, oil cloths, old oil paintings, mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, feather beds and bedding; also, extension dining-tables, kitchen furniture, and, also, a set of office furniture, desks, chairs, letter-press; also, three tubs, table-linen, dresses, ladies' riding habit, fancy goods, &c. JOHN MOHONY, Att'y for Mortgagee.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4 AT 2 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm, situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow Bay, 1 mile from the Post-office, 16 miles from New-York; communication twice a day. Said farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in good cultivation; a fine brook pond in front of the house; dwelling-house old-fashioned; barn good. The bay furnishes the best of oysters and clams, and wild fowl in their season; manure or other articles landed on the premises. The crops will be sold immediately after the farm, which is one of the most desirable on the bay. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL,
No. 16 Lafayette-place, New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, made for the private sales, and now to be sold by order of Assignee, embracing a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites of fashionable styles; rosewood and other sofas, book cases, wardrobes, and general stock of various kinds. To be sold by order of E. K. WILDER, Assignee.

N. B.—Several first-class houses to let, in eligible locations. Also, a handsome cottage in Yonkers.

TO-MORROW, at 1 o'clock, wagons and harness.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 31—AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M., AT the Central Sale-room, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good furniture, comprising handsome rosewood suits, seven pieces, in brocatel; rosewood piano; one oak set marble top, 10 pieces; one painted set, mahogany and oak marble top sideboards, bookcases, wardrobes, mahogany and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus; do. bedsteads, with spring mattresses; mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, lounges, pier glass, hair mattresses, plated-ware, glass-ware, three gold watches, handsome invalid extension chair, King's patent, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches in hunting and open cases by the best makers; also, a general assortment of fine jewelry. Catalogues at salesroom. By order,

MORRIS MEYER, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a lady's bay saddle mare, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, kind in single and double harness, perfectly gentle, has been driven by a boy 8 years old; can be seen at Drahel's Riding-school, No 149 West 13th-st

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 142 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

The entire stock of cabinet furniture in said store, comprising a general assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at store.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO. No. 16 Courtland-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa bedsteads, mirrors, carpets, bedding, table linen, cutlery, stoves, counters, kitchen-ware, feather beds, ice boxes, &c.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 21th day of June 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-7 approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days, with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, May 22, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVITES PROPOSALS for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine-building establishments.

Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MATHIAS J. POWER, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FREE MISSION SOCIETY HOLDS its Eighteenth Anniversary at the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, (Thursday and Friday.) Services at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, of Philadelphia. On FRIDAY EVENING there will be a free Anti-Slavery Conference with reference to the present crisis.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS

To the Military Camps at Fort Schuyler, Riker's Island, &c.

SUTLERS' BOAT.

This is the only authorized boat to land at the above places making two trips daily, leaving Spring-st. at 9 A. M., and Peck slip at 10 A. M and 2 P. M.; returning to Peck-slip at 6 P. M., and Spring-st at 6:30 P. M.

JOHN FARRELL,
Agent Sutlers, Park Barracks.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MAY 1, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNTS & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 23...3½ P.M.	Thursday, May 23...7 A.M.
Friday, May 24.....3½ P.M.	Friday, May 24.....7 A.M.
Saturday, May 25..3½ P.M.	Saturday, May 25..7 A.M.
Sunday, May 26.....8½ A.M.	Saturday, May 25..6½ P.M.
Sunday, May 26.....6½ P.M.	Sunday, May 26...3 P.M.
Tuesday, May 28...8 A.M.	Monday, May 27...7 A.M.
Wednesday, May 29..5½ A.M.	Tuesday, May 28...11½ A.M.
Thursday, May 30..9 A.M.	Wednesday, May 29..12 M.
Friday, May 31....9½ A.M.	Thursday, May 30..12½ P.M.
Saturday, June 1..3½ P.M.	Friday, May 31....1½ P.M.
Sunday, June 2....9 A.M.	Sunday, June 2....3½ P.M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. B. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st. (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tar

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

I learn from a gentleman who has been all along the points and route described, that the Virginians have planted batteries at different points on the Elizabeth River, extending from above Norfolk to Hampton Roads on the southern side of the river. They are from one to two miles apart. Generally there are but two guns in a single battery, mostly thirty-two pounders, but some sixty-four pound guns, all of which were taken from the Gosport Navy-yard.

They have built additional batteries at the Navy-yard, and erected batteries all along the water front. Some of the guns are loaded with boiler punches, rivets, etc.

They are busy beyond measure very active in their preparations at Richmond, Norfolk and Gosport.

Gen. BUTLER was full of spirits, and confident of success. He was actively preparing for some important movement, which my informant could not be permitted to know anything about. It is deemed a great mistake on the part of the rebels that they have thus scattered their artillery force along the Elizabeth River, as each battery can be taken one after the other, and with great ease, even by a small force, in land and water attack combined.

REBELS AT MANASSAS GAP.

I am informed by a gentleman who came to-day from his farm beyond Manassas Gap Junction, in Madison County, and a resident of Washington, that he found no difficulty in obtaining passes through the rebel forces, and was treated very courteously by them. The railroad being entirely destroyed from Manassas Gap to Centreville, he came in the baggage wagons of the First Regiment South Carolina Militia, commanded by Col. MAXEY GREGG, a distance of eight miles. All the distance on the mountains, pickets are to be seen within hailing distance of each other.

The regiment is one thousand streng, and were accompanied by two hundred negroes, who carried their masters' arms, knapsacks, and in many cases an extra hat. The guns were strapped on to the backs of the negroes. A peculiar feature was a full negro band. On arriving at the encampment at Centreville, eight miles from Manassas Gap, the Colonel elevated the Confederate flag upon a fence, and ordered the negro band to play Dixie. This gentleman says they played elegantly. They are wanting there, expecting an attack at Manassas Gap.

The rebel forces expect the Government to make the attack between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, but if not attacked, they will not attack our forces themselves. This is important, as they are thus acting under the instructions of their Commander-in-Chief.

There was no conveyance from Centreville to Fairfax, where there are about twelve hundred Confederate forces. He was passed by our troops to Washington without difficulty.

Additional regiments are expected from South Carolina, who will join the First South Carolina Regiment. They intend to retire from Fairfax to Centreville, and there resist our forces. Whether they have brought their negroes to do the first fighting, or to play, presently, "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief" for Gen. MCDOWELL, is problematical.

THE OHIO TROOPS.

The Ohio regiments made quite a long march to-day into the country, and practiced drill in various ways. When they came back they escorted the New-York Ninth through Pennsylvania-avenue. The Ohio regiments went in the direction of the Long Bridge, and probably joined the army on the Virginia side.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A messenger left to-day in a special steamer with important dispatches from Gen. SCOTT, Secretary CAMERON, and Secretary WELLES for Gen. BUTLER at Fort Monroe.

Hon. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, came from Fort Monroe to-day. He reports the troops in excellent condition, and making active preparations for a campaign outside the fort. Work for the encampment was going on rapidly. Gen. BUTLER, with twenty-five hundred men, had taken possession of an important point commanding the Bay, and was fortifying it.

The Rhode Island troops fired a salute of thirty-four guns in honor of Gov. SPRAGUE and the election in that State to-day. They expect two hundred recruits to-morrow.

The President intends soon to retire to the Soldiers' Home for a few weeks during the Summer heat. He will probably send his family there next week, but will spend most of his time, as usual, at his office in the White House. He has requested the Secretaries to send in such appointments, especially in the Army and Navy, as he is expected to sign before the meeting of Congress during the present week.

NEW-YORK TROOPS ARRIVED.

The New-York First German Regiment, and the New-York Ninth arrived this afternoon, and are quartered to-night at various places about town. They will be presented to-morrow, and receive their orders. Both were highly spoken of as they made their entrance into the city, especially the Ninth. They were without arms, but will receive them to-morrow.

Lieut. MCMILLAN, of the artillery, has been detailed to the Commissary's department of the forces in Virginia.

CHARLES VALENTINE MORRIS, formerly a Master in the Navy, has been reinstated, and detailed for duty at the Washington Navy-yard. He was retired some years ago, through the pretty malice of one of the Commodores whom he had offended. His restoration is an act of tardy justice.

THE OFFICERS RETURNED FROM TEXAS.

Col. WAITE, Major SPRAGUE, and the other officers who were captured in Texas, have reached Washington, and reported to the War Department. It is probable they will be commended for the spirit they displayed, and assigned to duties that will not require them to violate their paroles.

Messrs. WEBB, WESTERVELT, and many other prominent ship-builders, are in Washington, examining the plans and specifications for the new gun-boats.

Gen. WALBRIDGE has come back to Washington, to urge the Government to increase the number of troops so as to overwhelm the rebel forces, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

W. S. WOOD has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. He has the energy and experience that admirably fit him for the position to which he has been appointed.

It is probable that Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB will be appointed Surveyor to the Port of New-York, when a change is made.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment is in camp. The time for which it volunteered has expired, but the regiment will not avail itself of its right to go home. It has reported ready for any duty which the Government may assign them. They await the orders of General SCOTT, and will obey them when received.

The reception of Mrs. LINCOLN this evening was largely attended by the officers of the regiments now in this vicinity. LEO.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 28.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD'S letter to the *Journal* said: "Should President LINCOLN hereafter assume an aspect of war, for overrunning and subjugating the seceded States, Kentucky, without counting the cost, ought to take up arms at once against the Government. Until then, she should compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil."

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, May 28.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider the subjects for which the Convention was called was adopted, and also Mr. CRITTENDEN'S original amendment proposed to the Senate of the United States, with such amendments as will secure the Slave States just and equal rights under the Constitution.

Gov. MAGOFFIN was present, and invited to take a seat in the Convention during the sessions.

Full delegations are arriving from Missouri and Kentucky, but from no other States.

JOHN CALDWELL appeared from Merriam and Silver Counties, Tennessee, and was received as an advising and consulting friend.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 28.

I have been gauging the sentiment of Alexandria. A large number of men wished to vote for the Union, but were intimidated. A large portion are for the Union if the Union wins; for dieunion if the latter wins.

The City is like a desert—shops closed, and people running away by every conveyance. Numbers are flocking to the Marshall House for the following pass:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MILITARY DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, May 28, 1861.

Pass EDWIN JAMES.

Provost Marshal, F.W. WHITTELSEY.

It is understood that the within named EDWIN JAMES accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, the penalty will be death.

(Ordway & O'Donnell, Printers, 1st Reg't Michigan Volunteers.)

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Capt. WHITTLESEY, First Michigan Infantry, is detailed for duty as Provost Marshal of this City, and such parts of the vicinity as may come within the range of outposts. He will report for duty immedfately, to the commanding officer, until further orders.

Company H is detailed as City Police guard, under command of the Provost Marshal.

The Head-quarters of the Police will be the Marshall House.

By order of Col. O. B. WILCOX.

(Signed.) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 26.

ORDERS No. 2.—The undersigned assumes command of the Union forces in and about Alexandria from the 24th inst. The peace of the city will be preserved, unless attacked by the enemy, when the consequences will rest upon themselves.

Private property will be respected and protected by the officers and men of the whole command.

Peaceable citizens will be held inviolate in the persons of themselves, their families and servants.

All disorders will be promptly stopped, and offenders arrested and punished.

In ordinary cases the city police will not be interfered with in the performance of their duty, day or night. The police guard will form the military police of the city, and the Provost Marshal may be applied to by citizens for protection or redress of grievances from soldiers.

Citizens will apply to the Provost Marshal for passes, which he will grant at his discretion, under orders received from the commanding officer.

By order of Col. O. B. WILCOX.

(Signed,) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

Early this morning Col. LEFFERTS, at Battalion Drill, took the sentiment of the Seventh about remaining until ordered home by Government, their time having expired. Furloughs were offered to all who wished, but only five out of 1,225 asked for them.

I can inform you officially that the Government wish the Seventh here for a few days. When feeling perfectly secure, they will be ordered to return home. JASPER.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RETURN OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON.

Drs. BELLOWS, HARRIS and others, representing the New-York Medical Association, and its cooperating societies, having just returned, state that their mission, bearing upon certain sanitary measures for the benefit of our troops, has met with the most favorable consideration by the President, Gen. SCOTT and other high authorities at Washington.

To the suggestion of the Committee that a reinspection of the troops would probably develop much that would inevitably result in filling the hospitals, Gen. SCOTT lent the ear of one who, though perfectly aware of the excellent arrangements of the *regular service*, was yet alive to the necessities of our *volunteers*. The wisdom of the proposal seemed to strike his mind with so much force, that he exclaimed, "I will attend to it in twenty minutes," and at once detailed parties capable of superintending the work.

Previous to the departure of the Committee, a report reached head quarters that the reinspection of the troops would result in the return of home of a large per,centage of the volunteers.

The further proposal of the Committee with reference to *well-prepared food* as a preventive of disease, received the cordial approbation of the authorities. He of the "hasty plate of soup" remarked that he did "not consider any one fit to be a general, until he knows what is proper food for a soldier," and declared his willingness to use his personal professional cook should force, as part of each company.

Although the feeling generally was favorable to the introduction of female nurses into the hospitals, nothing definite was concluded upon in the absence of any present demand for such services. Surgeon-Gen. WOOD and others have expressed themselves so friendly to the movement as to leave little doubt of its ultimate success.

It is to be observed that the regulars are represented as being most satisfactorily accoutred and provided for in all respects; and that it is among the volunteer regiments, made up of men and officers alike inexperienced, that the necessity for improvement exists.

Massachusetts was also represented by a similar commission with, ourselves, and steps were being taken with a view to increasing the comfort and securing the health of her brave sons. New-England is never behind-hand in anything; in fact, upon close observation, will generally be found a "*leetle ahead*," as is proved by the condition of the Rhode Island Volunteers. They have built quite a respectable village of small wooden tenements, with arrangements under the floors for preserving ice during the Summer. Capital brick ovens have also been built by them, from which such bread is turned that our Committee partook of it to their delectation, pronouncing it as good as they had ever tasted.

This same regiment, upon finding themselves overstocked with provisions, have established a market, and by the sale of their overplus are enabled to employ a first-rate cook. Yankees to the back-bone—and cute. Truly they are worthy to have come from the direction of the "Hub of the Universe."

Miss DIX is at present giving her personal attention to one particular hospital. She also searches out many cases where her good offices are thankfully appreciated.

Miss POWELL has the new Georgetown Hospital.

It is the intention of the Committee to return to Washington.

AID FOR OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS.

The Thirty-fourth street Association for Hospital aid, &c., which meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 1 o'clock to 5, at the Broadway Tabernacle, is in need of more materials and means. The resources provided have all been converted into Havelocks and haversacks, and into garments and socks for the sick among the soldiers. The Ninth, and other regiments that the Association are supplying, are still in need of more Linen, muslin, calico and flannel, and money for purchase of other articles, will be very acceptable. Linen especially, to complete the supply of Havelocks for the Ninth, who are already in the field, is much wanted. Donations may be sent to the Directress, Mrs. S. W. BENEDICT, at the rooms, or to AUSTIN ABBOTT, Treasurer, No. 41 Park-row.

THE LUMBER COMPANY.

We are requested to announce that Capt. CANFIELD'S company, which was reported as having entered into SICKLE'S Brigade, have attached themselves to Col. ADAM'S command—the First Regiment New-York Legion. This company is composed of men who have been accustomed to outdoor life. Most of them are lumbermen, some sailors, and all of them used to hardships. From frequent observation of this company while on parade, at drill by squad and company, we feel sure it will prove a desirable addition to the Legion. Their success in manoeuvring is a practical refutation of the old adage that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks."

DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade, Col. BARTLETT, took their departure from Staten Island at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, on board of the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, bound to Fort Monroe, where they have, no doubt, already arrived. Their uniforms were on board of the steamer awaiting them, besides their arms and other military outfit, consisting of five hundred SHARP'S rifles, two hundred SAVAGE'S revolvers, one 24-pound, and one one 14-pound rifled cannon, one hundred round of shell, sixty thousand cartridges, and five thousand rations. The remainder of the arms and artillery intended for the use of the Brigade will be sent forward soon. The following are the officers of the staff: Colonel, Washington A. Bartlett; Lieutenant-Colonel, Harry D. Whittemore; First Major, James Millward, Jr.; Second Major and Engineer, E. M. Dickenson; Quarter Master, Ira WIBARD; Commissary, Wm. H. Bebee; Chaplain, C. W. Dennison; Adjutant, Wm. Millward; Paymaster, James Millward, Sr.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH NOT OFF.

The Highlanders were doomed to another disappointment yesterday, in consequence of the non reception of their arms and ammunitions, equipments, &c. They want knapsacks and belts, and have as yet received but one hundred arms. They still remain at Palace Garden, from whence they paraded yesterday, proceeded to the residence of Gen. EWEN, in Twenty-third-street, where they were presented with a flag. The men are highly indignant at the frequent delays, but willing as ever to fight for the flag of their adopted country.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Complimentary resolutions to Lieut. SLEMMER, late in command of Fort Pickens, were passed by the Committee yesterday, but their publication was deferred until they shall have been sent to the officer for whom they were intended. The other business transacted was unimportant. The Mozart, Tammany and De Kalb Regiments are being fitted out as fast as possible by the Committee, and will be forwarded as soon as ready. The Committee was very fully attended yesterday. The acting Chairman, Mr. DRAPER, has not yet returned from Washington.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third (Albany) Regiment, Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, which has been encamped on the Battery for a week past, have received orders to prepare to march at a moment's warning. It was expected that they would receive orders to move yesterday, but none had arrived up to 5 o'clock. They will probably leave to-day.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO MAJOR KIMBALL.

Major E. A. KIMBALL, of the Ninth Volunteer Regiment, (Zouaves,) was presented with an elegant sword, on Tuesday evening, at the Gotham Saloon, in the Bowery. The sword was the gift of the ne wagents of this City, and other friends of the Major doing business in the Second Ward. The presentation speech was made by Mr. FRED. O. FARNSWORTH, of the firm of H. DEXTER & Co., and was fittingly responded to by the recipient. The regiment to which Major KIMBALL belongs, is officered by men who have seen service in the Mexican War, the Major himself having distinguished himself at *Molino del Rey*, *Churubusco* and *Chapultepec*, at which latter place he was the first to reach the Mexican flag on the top of the fortress. The regiment has been mustered into the United States service, and has enlisted for the war. They expect to leave here for Fortress Monroe on Friday.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

At the departure of the Garibaldi Guard, the officers of this Regiment acted as escort, and elicited great applause by the manner in which they marched. Applications are being received daily from Captains, who have raised companies in various parts of the country, to be allowed to attach their commands to this Regiment. There is very little doubt thet this Regiment will be accepted, and be off to the wars in a very short time. All the officers belonging to this corps are gentlemen—Col. GOODWIN takes good care of that—and the rank and file are of the best description, none but strong, healthy men being admitted.

CAMP YATES.

On Saturday a grand review will take place at New-Dorp, Staten Island. Gen. YATES, Gen. ARTHUR and Major VAN DORN will be present, by invitation, and review Col. MATHEWSON'S California Regiment.

MOZART REGIMENT.

The Regiment has been accepted by the Union Defence Committee, and will go into quarters in a day or two, on Riker's Island.

INSPECTION OF THREE REGIMENTS.

The Fifteenth Regiment, Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY; Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. JAMES E. KERRIGAN; and the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. VON HEINSORES, will all be inspected to day by the United States officers.

AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of officers belonging to the Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, an election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: J. H. HOBART WARD, Colonel; ADDISON FARNSWORTH, Lieutenant-Colonel; JAMES D. POTTER, Major.

This regiment is numbered the Thirty-eighth, and will be mustered into the United States service on Monday.

COL. ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

All letters and packages for this regiment now at Fortress Monroe, should be forwarded to Paymaster P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, No. 502 Broadway.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. JOHN E. BENDIX'S regiment was so pleased at the treatment received while on board the *Empire City*, that two officers passed a series of resolutions, thanking the Captain, J. W. BROWN, and the officers under his command, for their courtesy, and attention.

COLONEL BURNEY'S ZOUAVES.

The officers of this regiment, while on board the steamship *Alabama*, and off Old Point Comfort, passed a series of resolutions, thanking Capt. GEO. A. SCHENCK, and other officers, for the able, systematic, and courteous manner in which they had performed their duties.

COURTESY AND THANKS RETURNED.

The annexed has been handed us for publication:

HEAD QUARTERS N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, }
Spingler Institute, Union-square, May 29, 1861. }

The Vaccine Committee of this Association beg to return their thanks to the Northern, Northwestern, Eastern and New-York Dispensaries, for the generous manner in which their application for vaccine virus has been responded to.

S. CONARY FORSTER, M. D., Chairman.

PATRIOTISM OF THE PILOTS.

The Sandy Hook pilots have shown, in various ways, their prompt devotion to the country since the commencement of the war. They have contributed $1,000 to the Union Defence Committee, and $2,500 and the Union cause in account, and raised a fund of $1,200 to assist the families of such pilots who may be injured during the war.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Capt. J. P. HAYDEN, who has succeeded in raising a company of 72 men in the Fifteenth Ward, for home defence, applied for his commission yesterday. The company have adopted a neat and serviceable uniform, consisting of gray pants and coats trimmed with red, and caps to match. The uniform complete cost but $10 50 and is paid for by the company. The roll is open for a few more names.

PRESENTATION TO BROWNELL OF THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

The young Zouave, FRANCIS A. BROWNELL, who shot the assassinator of Col. ELLSWORTH, visited 'Change yesterday afternoon, and was presented with a handsome silver-mounted revolver. One of the brokers, in making the presentation on behalf of the Board, said in a neat speech that it was intended as a testimonial of his gallant action. BROWNELL returned his thanks amidst much cheering.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG.

Three gentlemen from this City were in Alexandria last week. While there they managed to capture a secession flag that was displayed in the hotel at which they were stopping. While the guests were at dinner one of the gentlemen secured the flag and concealed it by winding it round his body. In Washington the trophy excited great interest; it is now displayed in the window of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company on Wall-street, and causes quite an excitement.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Many complaints have arisen in connection with this office, in consequence of colonels of regiments wishing to take the maximum of men allowed by the State, instead of the minimum. The Quartermaster-General has orders only to supply the minimum with arms and equipments. Col. B. FRANKLIN, in order to facilitate an early adjustment of the difficulty, publishes the following:

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

By the tenor of General Orders No. 15, dated War Department, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1861, the minimum number of men forming a regiment, including all officers, is eight hundred and sixty-six, and the maximum number one thousand and sixteen. My impression is that the minimum number is about eight hundred and twenty. A reference to the order quoted will, however, settle this question.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

Gen. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. State of New-York.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

An order was received last night at the head-quarters of this regiment, stating that no more regiments belonging to the regular State Militia, would be accepted. This has caused much dissatisfaction among the men, many of whom, directly the call for volunteers was made, left their different occupations by which they earned a livelihood, anticipating being soon sent off. The members of this regiment have never asked for a cent, nor for a meal since the war excitement broke out. Now over two hundred members are left penniless, and will soon be without shelter, as having signed the rolls of this corps for seven years, it is impossible for them to join another regiment. They are very bitter against Col. LE GAL, who, they state, directly there was a talk of sending the regiment off, obtained furlough for six months. It is but justice to state, however, that Col. LE GAL is, and has been for some time past, in delicate health.

FLAG PRESENTATION AT HARLEM.

Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR and Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN presented a very handsome stand of colors to the Harlem Home Guard. After the presentation the men were reviewed, and everything passed off in a highly satisfactory manner.

DEPARTURE OF MILITARY FROM HUDSON COUNTY.

The three companies from Hudson County, comprising a part of the First Regiment, who have enlisted for three years, left Jersey City for their rendezvous at Trenton, yesterday, at 1 P. M.

The National Guard and Hudson Rifles formed in line at 9 A. M., and together with the Artillery Regiment, Firemen, German Glee Club and three bands of Music, marched into Bloomfield-street, making a halt in front of Brigadier-Gen. HATFIELD'S residence, for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors, costing over $300—a present from the ladies of Hoboken. At this point some two or three thousand persons had assembled. The colors were presented by Mrs. Gen. HATFIELD, on behalf of the ladies, in the following language:

Col. VAN HOUTEN: I have, as the representative of the ladies of Hoboken, the honor of presenting to your regiment this stand of colors as a token of their sympathy with the cause in which you have enlisted. Prominent among them shines the emblem of Freedom, the broad Stripes and bright Stars of our once happy Union, and wherever the starry ensign shall be unfurled, let it be a signal of victory to the sons of Freedom and a signal of terror and death to the enemies of our country. Traitors have raised the impious arm of rebellion against this sacred standard. Is not the knowledge of this enough to arouse every lover of liberty? To our German patriots we would say 'tis the flag of their reception, the ensign of the land whose peaceful shores received them when they chose to leave their native land, and sheltered them under its broad folds, in the enjoyment of peaceful liberty. On the other, your ears embrace and the arms of our patriotic State and those of the United States, symbolical of the everlasting truth that New-Jersey will ever be true to the Union. Side by side these standards and the soldiers of our city will go forth to the field of honor, and to preserve and perpetuate those institutions that have made us a proud nation. Under the leadership of the great chieftain of the age, our noble Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, we trust it will not be long, ere they return to those who will watch their course with anxious and hopeful hearts, after having once more unfurled the Stars and Stripes that shall triumphantly wave over the capital of every State from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Then, Sir, accept these standards of the State and Nation and please express to those soldiers that the donors feel privileged to thus manifest their approbation of a sympathy with the cause which calls them to the arduous duties of the soldier's life. May the Almighty guide and protect them, and permit them once more to return to the bosoms of their families and friends."

At the conclusion Mrs. HATFIELD was enthusiastically applauded, and the colors were handed over to the regiment.

They consist of a large heavy silk flag, with the coat-of-arms of New-Jersey on one side, and the coat-of-arms of the United States on the other. Also, a large National flag and two guide colors.

The colors were received on behalf of the regiment in a patriotic speech by Col VAN HOUTEN.

An address to the soldiers was then delivered by Rev. N. SAYRES HARRIS, Chaplain of the Hudson Brigade. The German soldiers were addressed by Rev. Dr. MOHN. Each of the men were then presented with a testament by a number of young ladies, the gift of the Hoboken Bible Society.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. BARRITT, and the ceremonies closed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, and music by the band.

The procession, which was about half a mile in length, then marched to Jersey City, in the following order:

Nver's New York Band; Engine Company No. 1; Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Engine Company No. 2; Hose Company No. 1; Engine Company No. 2, Hudson City; Engine Company No. 1, Union Hill; band; German Glee Club; Third Regiment of Hudson County Artillery; Dodworth's Band; National Guard, 91 men; Hudson Rifles, 74 men.

At the City Line the procession was met and escorted by delegates from the Jersey City Fire Department. Upon arriving at the depot, the National Guard, Hudson Rifles, and the American Guard of Jersey City, took the cars, and soon after left for Trenton, where they will receive their uniforms and equipments. The companies were under command of Col. VAN HOUTEN. A large number of persons were congregated at the depot to witness the departure, and bid their friends farewell.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Prev'y ackn'wl'ed....	$6 [illegible]	Union White Lead Man.	
I. Girard	25	Co	25
A. Iselin & Co	100	A. Haywood	20
Cash	25	Tapscott & Co	25
Cash		Grinnell, Minturn &	
N. B. Bellin	25		100
Baligarten & Herzfield	25	Cash	5
Geo. Peters & Co	25	Cash H. & B	10
J. Wissmuller	5	Cash W. T. F	20
Marcus & Baltzer	2	Cash	5
Seligman & Stettheimer	10	John H. Trimble, for 25 shirts, valued at	15
Pennington & Thebaud	50	Cash	10
Cash	100	Barnard & Hutson	100
Cash	50	Cannonham, Frost & Throckmorton	25
Joseph Battell	100	Cash	10
Jno. J. Van Allen	50	Cash	10
Cash	10	Dr. Gabriel	25
Latimer & Stevens	25	John T. Gray	25
Andrew Mills			50
D. Appleton			50
			25
			10
			5
			25
			10
			5
			25
			10
			5